

THE NOR-WEST FARMER.

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\$1 a Year,
in advance



Our Summer Fairs.

Western Manitoba's Big Fair.

We want our readers to BEAR in mind that success was written in big letters all over this year's fair of the Western Agricultural and Arts Association at Brandon. The weather was fine and the attendance all that could be desired. The addition to the main building gives very much needed room and it was taken advantage of to the fullest extent. A new addition has been made to the grand stand also and gives increased accommodation. The speeding events, gymkhana and other performances in front of the grand stand were first-class throughout, and drew such crowds that seating capacity on the enlarged stand was not nearly sufficient to accommodate all that sought admission. The new machinery building erected this year was well patronized and is a valuable addition.

Excursion trains were run on all the lines, bringing in large numbers of visitors. But the one thing about Brandon exhibition which shows it to be a farmers' fair is the hundreds of carriages which line the inside of the fence around the grounds. Then the train running out from the city was a great convenience, a five minute service was maintained and the crowds handled with ease. It is estimated that on Thursday there were from 15,000 to 18,000 people on the grounds.

The Midway feature introduced at Winnipeg Industrial also made its appearance here. What we said about it in connection with that exhibition it will be well for the Brandon officers to remember.

The live stock parade was a very successful one and enjoyed by many who do not always get the chance of seeing the animals in the stables. Although accommodation for exhibits was increased for this year's fair it was still wholly inadequate, 100 feet of shedding for horses had to be erected on the first day. Owing to the increased success of the fair and the patronage which it enjoys from exhibitors, large additions must be made to the accommodation for next year in every department.

The Farmer congratulates President Lindsay, Manager Clark and their able assistants upon the success which has crowned their efforts, for the fair was a success in every way—in exhibits, in attendance and what is more important, financially.

HORSES.

The Brandon district has always had its full share of live horsemen, and every breed has been well represented. Of recent years the Clydesdales have had the preponderance and some of the best have gathered in and round the city. There was an excellent turn out at this year's exhibition. In fact, every available space was occupied and temporary quarters had to be provided, some of the horses being taken to the city. The exhibit of horse classes as a whole show considerable improvement.

The judge of the heavy horses was Jas. Ferguson, Smith's Falls, Ont. He has an excellent reputation as a skilled horseman. This change from the Winnipeg judge is an important point, for when the same judge is to pass a second time on horses which were before him the previous week, his verdict is a foregone conclusion, unless his memory fails him, which has happened before now. Professor J. A. Craig, Ames, Iowa, who judged all the horses at Winnipeg, judged the light classes at Brandon.

Clydesdales.

There was a large and strong showing in this class. Last year's champion, Burnbrae, has now been removed to Carberry, where he has had a good season, but failed to score at Winnipeg. In aged Clyde stallions the only two horses entered were Pilgrim, this year's cham-

pion at Winnipeg, and Erskine Lad, the front rank horse of previous years at the Industrial. The judgment which put Pilgrim before the better known Erskine Lad has been keenly discussed by local farmers, and the crowd round the ring when the two horses came inside was fully representative of the district for 20 miles round, a good few having come in expressly to see the outcome. It was evident that the Brandon decision, which put Colquhoun's horse, unplaced at Winnipeg, ahead of the Winnipeg champion, had a great many supporters among the jury outside the ring. Both are grand horses and it will be for future years to decide whether the professor or the practical farmer is the soundest authority in the selection of a draft horse sire. All the way down the Clyde list were good ones. The female, any age, for which J. E. Smith got the sweepstakes, has had the same honor for three times, beginning as a foal. His three-year-old stallion is another good one and his colts from Rankin's horse, McBain, are very neat. Thomson's last year's colt is a big likely fellow, and Tully Elder's is one that will be heard from again. In this and other classes we welcome the successes of W. J. Williamson, a young man with a straight eye for a good horse, and a pupil of Harry Nichol, who has fallen out of the show ring, but is still a good man in the business.

Heavy Draft.

Heavy drafts were all through a nice lot, and the prizes well distributed.



The New Horse Stable, Brandon Fair, 1900.

Agricultural.

In the agricultural class D. T. Wilson, Asessippi, showed stock of his own breeding in which he has drifted away from the general purpose strain, of which he was always an easy first, to a heavier lot. Two colts in this class shown by Williamson were beauties.

General Purpose.

In general purpose, of four nice teams we could hardly call any one a general purpose horse. A fat horse on fine legs is not an ideal general purpose animal. A less fleshy body and stronger legs, such as a big roomy Clyde mare would throw to a big Thoroughbred sire is our ideal for general purposes. What say you?

Coach and Carriage.

Here Colquhoun again scored with his German Coach horse, Pasha. The action of this horse is very good for one of his weight. A. McCaig was second with a horse of capital quality, second at Winnipeg. In teams and single drivers there were some good ones, but in a few cases deficient in carriage action.

In Thoroughbreds Thomson's Dermot was once more at the top.

The light horses classes were all told a very full exhibit, but with indications of lack of carriage action and "manners" in the older animals. Some animals of high merit otherwise, were deficient in this respect. It is possible to have a very fine type of horse and fail to bring out the best there is in him.

CATTLE.

The exhibit of cattle both in point of numbers and quality exceeded that of last year. Only some of the leading winners at Winnipeg came on to Brandon, but these exhibits were strengthened by excellent ones from nearby herds. The judging was done by Thos. Shaw, Professor of Animal Husbandry, Minnesota Experiment station, who in a very satisfactory way judged all the cattle. While all felt that the judging at Winnipeg was very accurately done, yet it is always nice to have the work of a good judge confirmed by that of so careful and painstaking a judge as Professor Shaw. It gives breeders a higher opinion of the judge's decisions, and tends to set and confirm previously formed ideas of what constitutes highest excellence. In nearly all his decisions he coincided with those given by the judges at Winnipeg. In a few cases he differed, but these were where the difference was so close that it was a mere preference that decided which way the award went. One feature of Professor Shaw's judging was liked by all; he readily answered any question asked by the spectators around the ring as to why any decision was given.

Beef Breeds—Shorthorns.

Quite a few of the Shorthorn men went home from Winnipeg, so that besides the Greenway herd there were only A. Graham, Pomeroy; G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry; and W. B. Cockburn, Souris, that came from Winnipeg. A few

local men were out, including Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, and C. Kydd & Son, Douglas, who made the largest entries.

The home-bred class for Shorthorns brought out the strongest competition. There were no three or four-year-old bulls. In two-year-olds Jos. Henderson, Brandon, had forward a well-developed son of Wm. Chalmers' Aberdeen. He is a meaty, well-backed fellow, was well shown and an easy first. The second place went to an excellent entry shown by S. S. Simpson, Brandon, and of J. G. Barron's breeding. In yearling bulls A. Graham had an easy winner in his Pomeroy Favorite, second at Winnipeg in a very strong ring. This son of Robbie O'Day is a very promising one and was well shown. C. Kydd & Son had the second prize winner.

The bull calves made the largest ring of the bull sections. There were eight of them, all good ones and all red but one. Greenway showed one, Grandeur of Prairie Home, which after a time was sent to first place. He was second in a very strong ring at Winnipeg, and is sired by Judge. Graham showed two in this class, and won second place on Bobs, a capital January calf, sired by Robbie O'Day. Wm. Chalmers had the third prize entry in a roan son of Crimson Knight, the first prize bull calf at Winnipeg in 1898. G. & W. Bennie showed three good calves and C. Kydd & Son one.

The contest for best bull, any age, brought out Henderson's two-year-old, Graham's yearling and Greenway's calf. It was a close run between the first two and the coveted honor went to Graham because of superior handling qualities.

In aged cows Greenway had the only entries, while in three-year-olds Graham had the only entry in Crimson Rose. In two-year-olds Graham, Greenway and Kydd & Son had out one each. The awards were made in the above order, Graham winning with Golden Belle, which was second to Greenway's sweepstakes heifer at Winnipeg.

In yearlings Graham had the only two in Necklace and Eveline of Pomeroy, both capital heifers. Greenway had the lead in the calf class with Beauty of Prairie Home, a well set up animal that was also first in the calendar calf section at Winnipeg. Graham had second and third for two calves sired by Robbie O'Day. Graham had the herd prize, showing his sweepstakes bull and three heifers sired by Manitoba Chief. After looking them over the judge had the animals stand with their faces to the crowd and asked them to note the uniformity of type; then a side view and a rear view only further illustrated the fact that Mr. Graham had a fixed type in his mind and was working successfully to it.

In the open class the contest was between Graham's Robbie O'Day and Greenway's Judge. Both were well shown and it seemed to puzzle Professor Shaw which to give the honor to. He liked the handling qualities of Judge and his remarkably good fore and hind ends, but could not go past the fine fettle and wealth of flesh in which Robbie was shown. A walk round the ring and the award was his. Robbie O'Day was never shown to such good advantage as he proudly paced, almost ran, around the ring, calling forth the admiration of all. Cockburn's roan, George Bruce, was the only three, and Greenway's imported Jubilee the only two-year-old. Greenway's Winnipeg sweepstakes bull, Sittytton Hero 7th, was first prize yearling, second going to a nice entry made by G. L. Ferguson, Souris. In bull calves Graham's Veracity, the first prize roan at Winnipeg, was again to the front in a good ring. He was much admired. Cockburn's Royal Hero was second, and one of Bennie's calves third. Greenway's yearling was selected for sweepstakes. All the first prize winners were out and made a fine ring. Professor Shaw then had Manager Yule show the spectators the front of the sweepstakes bull, then the side and rear. When this was done he asked, "Has he a fault? If so, point it out." He is pretty near a perfect animal, perhaps a little strong in the head at present, but that will come all right when he is a year older.

The Greenway herd had the lead right through in the four, three and two-year-old sections. In yearlings there was a large ring, first and second places going to the Prairie Home herd again, with third to Cockburn's Myrtle. In the heifer calf class a radical change was made from Winnipeg. Graham's Ury Girl, second at Winnipeg, was sent to first place, with Greenway's first prize Regalla third, while an entry of Cockburn's was placed between. The herd prize went to the Prairie Home Stock Farm.

Polled Angus.

W. Clifford, Austin, joined forces here with A. Cumming, Lone Tree, and C. W. Speers, Griswold. In the aged bull section Cumming was first and Clifford's Chiltern second, though not well shown. Speers had the only three-year-old. Cumming had the only yearling, as well as two bull calves and sweepstakes.

There was a nice ring of six aged cows. One from each herd was drawn out and first finally went to Cumming for Rosebud May 2nd, with Clifford's Annie of Brandon, a former prize winner, second. She has an excellent frame and handles well. Four three-year-olds were out, Clifford winning first on Birdie and Cumming second on Rosebank Flower. Speers had the first prize two-year-old in Toookie of Griswold, which at Winnipeg competed and won in the three-year-old section. Second went to Cumming for Rosebank Beauty. In heifer calves Clifford's Nubia, by Chiltern and out of Sweet Marie, carried off the palm from Cumming's Winnipeg winner. The herd prize went to Cumming.

Galloways.

Wm. Martin, St. Jean Baptiste, did not send his fine animals to Brandon. So J. A. Simpson had no opposition.

Herefords.

J. E. Marples, Deleau, and J. A. Chapman. Beresford, had this class to themselves. Chapman was again first and sweepstakes with his yearling bull and first in the aged cow section. The rest of the awards went to Marples. All the stock was shown in fine condition.

Fat Cattle.

Jos. Donaldson, Brandon, had the only animals out in the steer sections and also secured first for range cattle. In the female sections Greenway had the lead, though J. Burchill, Brandon, and Jos. Donaldson had forward good entries, but not strong enough for the Prairie Home stock.

Grade Beef Cattle.

There were only a few out. H. Nichol, Brandon, had first for a capital aged cow. J. Burchill first for two-year-old heifer, and C. W. Speers first for heifer calf.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and introducer and grower of Western (or native) Rye Grass. Seed for sale, price \$5.50 per 100 lbs. Half rate to all C.P.R. points in Manitoba and N.W.T. Both sex of stock for sale.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshire and Southdown Sheep. Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty, from the best strains in the United States.

W. J. HELLIWELL, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins. All kinds of above young stock for sale. Prices right.

R. L. LANG, Spruce Bank Farm, Oak Lake, Man., breeder and importer of Shorthorn Cattle, Improved Berkshire Swine, White Wyandottes and White Leghorns. Young stock for sale. 2448

WM. McBRIDE, Importer and breeder of Improved Chester White Pigs. Young stock for sale. Pairs and trios furnished not akin. Address—Wm. McBride, Box 265, Portage la Prairie, Man.

JAS. MURRAY, Lyleton, Man., is offering his entire flock of Border Leicester for sale. This flock has won the flock prize eight years in succession at the Winnipeg Agricultural.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Roselawn Farm, Reaburn P.O., Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Berkshire Swine and White Rock Powl. A fine pair of young hulls for sale.

JAMES GLENNIE, Longhorn, Man. Importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull Calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

JAS. TOLTON, Walkerton, Ont., importer and breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. A number of exceptionally fine young bulls. Prices right.

JOS. YUILL & SONS, Meadowsdale Farm, Carlton Place, Ont., breeders of Ayrshires, Shropshires, Berkshires, B.P. Rocks. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonny Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Address, John Turner, Carroll, Man.

HY. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in the West, headed by Rover Pogs, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

JAS. ROBERTSON, Beaver Brand Farm, Glendale P.O., Man. Poland China Pigs, Hereford Bull Calf; also Brome and Rye grass seed for sale.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Oldest herd bull, Prince Charlie, for sale; splendid stock-getter. Young stock for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, Carman, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn cattle. One 11 and one 24 months old hulls of exceptional quality for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q. Importers and Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1642F

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep, Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 1683

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., Importers and Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs. 1643F

ROBT. WHITE, Wakopa, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by "Crimson Chief" (24057) Young stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, breeder of Tamworth Pigs. Young Pigs for sale.

JAMES RODGERS, Panlma, Alta., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. A few young hulls for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale. 2481

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Manitoba. Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young Stock for sale. 1731F

JAMES STANCOMBE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Three choice-bred Bulls for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man. Ayrshire Cattle. A splendid pair of young hulls for sale.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man. Tamworths. Orders booked for young pigs from imp. stock.

LEMON JICKLING, Morden, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale.

W. M. SMITH, Fairfield Plains, Ont. Ayrshires. Southdowns, P. Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Poultry

KING BROS., Wawanesa, Man., breeders of Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales. Young Stock for sale. Write.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa. breeder of Polled Angus and Berkshires. Bull calves for sale.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man. Breeder of Jerseys. Herd bull and bull calves for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

WELLINGTON HARDY, Pomeroy, Man. Ayrshires & improved Yorkshires. Young Stock for sale.

J. R. HENRY, Chater, Man., breeder of Berkshire Swine and W. P. Rocks. Write or call.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Berkshire Pigs. Young stock for sale.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

WALTER JAMES, Rosser, Man. Breeder of choice Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Elgin, Manitoba, breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. MURDOCH, Bru, Man. Shorthorn Cattle Yorkshire Swine and Shropshire Sheep.

ALEX. WOOD, Souris, Man., Breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

WANT, SALE OR EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale.—20 Cows and Heifers, all with calves, and some registered. Shorthorn Cows and Heifers with calves. Thomas Skinner, Katepwa, Assa. 18-16

For Sale.—640 acres of land, 320 acres under cultivation, good house, fair stabling, 2½ miles from Griswold, well watered, no waste lands. For terms, apply to S. R. English, Griswold. 13-17

For Sale.—Wolf Hound Pups, over 3 months old. Parents are sure wolf killers. Address T. Chapman, Rounthwaite, Man. 16-20

For Sale.—Two aged Cotswold Rams, winners wherever shown; also one Ram Lamb, a beauty, cheap if taken at once. J. C. & A. W. Fleming, Rosebank Stock Farm, Pilot Mound, Man. 16-18

Sheep for Sale.—Owing to increase of flock, I am offering for sale 500 good young Shropshire grade Ewes, 300 Lambs (mixed), 20 Shropshire Rams. For particulars apply to T. Harkness, Hazlewood P.O., Whitewood, Assa. 16-18

Young Man seeks situation on Dalry or Stock Farm. Good milker. F. Roberts, Shellmouth P.O., Man. 16-17

For Sale.—Black Minorcas and W. Wyandottes, 12 fowl and chickens. What offers, either singly or flock? Want room for Silver Wyandottes. Ed. Brown, Boissevain, Man.

ULCERKURE

THE MODERN HEALING WONDER. Barb-Wire Cuts, Wounds, Burns, old or recent Sores. Used by all the leading ranchers. Good alike for man or beast. Large Bottles, \$1.00.

WESTERN VETERINARY CO., WINNIPEG.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD

OF

CLYDESDALES

Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two-three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as

PRINCE OF WALES (673)

DARNLEY (222) BELTED KNIGHT (1395)

STANLEY PRINCE (6315)

PRINCE PATRICK (8933) MACGREGOR (1487)

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize-winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Thorndale Stock Farm

JOHN S. ROBSON,
MANITOU, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

A few Females for sale.

Write me before buying.



Dairy Breeds—Jersey.

The herds of H. Byers, Macgregor, and W. V. Edwards, Souris, were again striving for first place; while a few local men entered an animal or two to help along. Byers had the lead in the four-year-old section with his Rover Pogs, second place went to Sir Oliver of Canada, a good skinned bull shown by W. Curtis, Brandon. Byers had the only yearling and Edwards first and second calf. His first prize calf, Artisan of Brampton, was chosen, as at Winnipeg, for sweepstakes bull. He is an exceptionally deep rich skinned fellow and though young, is developed sufficiently to indicate most promising dairy character. There was a large entry of aged cows, first place being given to a handsome cow owned by Thos. Beaulier, Brandon, hut, though he had a transfer, he could not show a pedigree of registration in any of the herd books called for in the prize list. The matter was referred to the directors. Edwards had the next two winners. Four three-year-olds and four yearlings were shown. In the first Edwards was to the fore with Baby Malone, second place being found in an excellent entry made by Byers. In the yearlings the Winnipeg order was reversed, Byers getting first and Edwards second. A. Mutter, Brandon, showed a number of good animals, but was in too hot competition to win. Byers won the herd prize. Edwards brought out his herd, only to find that the hull had to be over one year old and he had only his sweepstakes calf.

Ayrshires.

This was nearly a walk-over for the Greenway herd. Surprise of Burnside, the hull at the head of the herd, was pronounced by Professor Shaw to be as near a perfect type of an Ayrshire hull as he had seen. He was much taken with him. W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont., showed the only three-year-old, and A. Mutter the only two-year-old. The Greenway herd had the rest of the awards. The females were much admired by Professor Shaw for their high quality and the excellent condition in which they were shown.

Holsteins.

J. Glennie & Son, Longburn, and A. B. Potter, Montgomery, had the field to themselves. Only one animal was shown in each of the older hull sections. In yearlings Glennie's Cornelius Teake was again sent to the front. Though smaller and younger than A. B. Potter's Sir Martin Montgomery, Glennie's entry shows more dairy type. Glennie's imported calf was again to the front, though Potter's entry is of good dairy type also, hut was a little thin. Glennie's Tempest 3rd Clothilde was awarded sweepstakes, as at Winnipeg, though it was seen that the judge had an eye for the style of W. Ranson's first prize three-year-old, Hayfield Prince Clothilde. The sweepstakes ring was a strong one. In the female sections there were a number of good rings, hut the dairy quality of Glennie's females carried things their own way. A. B. Potter was first for a capital helper calf, a most deserving entry. Glennie got the herd prize.

Dairy Grades.

A. Mutter showed two-capital four-year-old dairy cows, one of Ayrshire breeding and the other showing Shorthorn blood. The excellence of these two cows called forth a short address from the judge on dairy form. In three-year-olds Edwards had first for a Jersey grade and Mutter second for an excellent cow, an Ayrshire-Shorthorn cross. He also secured the herd prize.

SHEEP.

A large section of the Winnipeg exhibit was at Brandon and the judging was done by John McQueen, of Carleton, who has had a life-long experience as a sheep farmer in the south of Scotland. In one or two cases he altered the decision of the Winnipeg judge, quality being his leading idea. He has judged at Brandon for three years and his awards have always met the approval of the competitors.

SWINE.

Several good ones were here from the Industrial, and, as with the sheep, a different judge. S. Butterfield, Sandwich, is well known in this department, and he, too, altered one or two of the Winnipeg awards. As we understand his awards, Mr. Butterfield sets more store on the evidence of good breeding and feeding power than on correct type—in the female especially. Symmetry is all right, but the other qualities are equally important to the practical pig-breeder. The question will bear future discussion.

POULTRY.

The exhibit of poultry was, to say the least, an unqualified success, and in point of quality and quantity never before equalled at any previous show. The Light Brahmas, Barred and

White Plymouth Rocks, Cochins and Leghorns were very much in the majority, some beautiful specimens being shown in each. One noticeable feature was the interest taken by the farmers, as shown by the great collection of ducks, geese and turkeys.

A great attraction for the thousands of people who visited the poultry house, was the beautiful collection of pheasants shown by W. H. Gar-side, and many were the expressions of delight and wonder at the beautiful plumage and stately carriage of these birds. The following varieties were represented: Golden, Chinese and English Ringneck; also chicks from same. The pigeons, rabbits and hares were also to the fore as usual and much admired. The only drawback to this successful exhibition was the very crowded state of the passages, with coops, the building being much too small for the number of birds shown, notwithstanding the fact that 30 feet had been added to the building this year. This, it was thought by the directors, would be sufficient to accommodate every one, hut had the addition been twice as large there would have been none too much space. The

per exhibition of the grand set out made by Mr. Robey, who had charge of the exhibit. We call to memory the display at Regina a few years ago of the productions of the Indian Head farm, which gained much in public estimation by the amplitude of the space set apart for them, and are sorry that Brandon has not yet any place that can do justice to the beautiful collection Mr. Bedford and his able assistants are able to place every year. They have always been a strong force in this show, hut are this year stronger than ever. Once the general effect has been taken in, the visitor is struck by the freedom, variety, profusion and tasteful arrangement of the details. The central cone of the exhibit reaches far up into the second story and is made up of a skilful and artistic blending of ripe and green cut grains. The pillars of the top story are also festooned and decorated with a similar arrangement of grasses and grains, with samples of ripe, clean grain interspersed. Going round and outside of the exhibit on the ground floor, we find profusely displayed groupings of grain and grasses, wild and cultivated, each appropriately named. Bunches

**New Cattle Building, Brandon, 1900.**

building will have to be enlarged for next year to keep pace with the rapid development in poultry throughout the province and towards which Brandon fanciers are doing their full share.

THE MILK TEST.

The special prize of \$25 given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, supplemented by \$25 from the fair board, was won by J. Glennie & Son's cow, Daisy Teake's Queen. Milking was done here, as at Winnipeg, only twice a day, but Mr. Glennie's cow was prepared for it and gave quite an advance on her yield at the former show. The score is as follows:—

Milk Test, Brandon Fair, 1900.

Awards	FIRST.					SECOND.				
	lbs. milk.	p.c. fat.	lbs. fat.	p.c. S.N.F.	lbs. S.N.F.	lbs. milk.	p.c. fat.	lbs. fat.	p.c. S.N.F.	lbs. S.N.F.
Name of Cow	DAISY TEAKE'S QUEEN.					YANKEE ROSEBUD.				
Owner	J. Glennie & Son, Longburn.					W. V. Edwards, Souris.				
Breed	Holstein.					Jersey.				
Age	9 years, 9 months.					5 years, 82 days.				
Days in milk	94 days.									
1st Day—Morning	28	2.9	.812	8.59	2.40	17.	4.8	.816	9.23	1.56
" —Evening	30.75	2.9	.891	8.84	2.71	16.50	4.6	.759	8.94	1.47
2nd Day—Morning	32.25	3.0	.967	8.36	2.69	16.75	4.8	.804	9.23	1.54
" —Evening	29.50	3.2	.944	8.40	2.47	16.75	4.4	.737	9.15	1.53
Totals	129.50		3.614		10.27	67.		3.116		6.10
Score for fat, 20 points for each pound				72.28					62.32	
Score for solids not fat, 4 pts. for each pound				41.08					24.40	
Score for days in milk, 1 point for every 10 days after first 30 days, limit 10 points			6.40					5.20		
Total points scored				119.76					91.92	
S.N.F.—Solids not fat.										

THE MAIN BUILDING.

A large annex has been added to the main building this year, which makes the accommodation very much superior to what there was in the past. This annex extends to the west, is two stories in height, and a good idea of it can be gained from the photo of it in this issue. If this exhibition keeps on growing as it has done in the past, it won't be long until it will have to make another extension.

The centre of the main building was, as usual, occupied by the exhibit of the Experimental Farm, and the only fault we can find is that the space was much too small for the pro-

THE HORTICULTURAL DISPLAY.

The greatly increased accommodation in the main building allowed the horticultural display to be placed upstairs in it instead of in a tent, as in the past. A considerable space was devoted to pot and cut flowers, of which there were no outside exhibitors this year. But the home talent was quite equal to the demand made upon it. There was a large variety of very creditable pot plants, and a large stand was completely covered with cut flowers, wild and tame. One of the keenest and most successful competitors in garden flowers, was Mrs. P. McKenzie, Brandon.

John Kitson, Macdonald, was again to the fore with a fine stand of named native flowers, but even that, good as it was, falls far short of the possibilities available to this skilled collector of native flowers in which this province is so rich. In spite of the untoward season the display of garden produce was very creditable to the growers, and even larger than we have sometimes seen at previous Brandon shows. Had the same encouragement been offered at Winnipeg equally satisfactory results might have been reached.

Among the collection of wild and cultivated fruits a small lot of gooseberries plucked in England only a fortnight before were conspicuous.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The dairy building was kept at a low temperature by a good supply of ice and the show of butter was very satisfactory indeed. C. A. Murray, Dairy Superintendent, was the judge and pronounced the quality as being very high. Print butter was particularly good, making a very much higher score than the creamery. The highest score was made by John Ralston, Rapid City, being 963, while this second to him scored 94 in the same section. In another class Mrs. R. Rogers, Elkhorn, had a score of 96. Mrs. D. A. McLean, Brandon, had forward a most excellent sample in competition in the section for ornamental butter. Creamery did not score so high as the dairy, Jory's butter scoring 934, and Whitelaw & Racs's 94 points.

Factory cheese made a very poor showing, there being only three exhibits forward. Home-made cheese was much better, competition good, as was also the quality.

DAIRY MACHINERY.

A fair nowadays would not be complete without a good exhibit of dairy machinery, and the firms handling these goods are aware of the benefit to be derived from having their goods on exhibition. There not being room in the dairy building for machinery, each firm made an exhibit under their own canvas.

The Canadian Dairy Supply Co. showed a line of their famous Alpha Ds Laval cream separator in the various sizes made to suit the needs of farmers. Great interest was taken in this exhibit and the tent was constantly well filled with visitors, all anxious to see the working of these machines and to compare the different styles and sizes of them. Besides the cream separators this firm have the agency for Maxwell's Favorite churn, a general favorite throughout the country on account of its easy running when mounted on ball bearings. They also showed the Waters butter worker.

In a large tent on another part of the ground the R. A. Lister Co., of Winnipeg, and Dursley, England, had a good exhibit of their cream separators and other dairy supplies, under the management of C. C. Macdonald. Their well-known and durable Alexandras were shown in various sizes and styles, while their easy running Melotte, in several sizes, was inspected by every one of the many hundreds of interested visitors who dropped into the tent to see a collection of these machines together and thus be able to compare the different sizes and know which would be the best size to purchase.

The Manitoba Cream Separator Co. had on exhibition their well-known Mikado cream separator, made by the U.S. Butter Extractor Co., of Newark, N.J.

MACHINERY EXHIBIT.

The new building erected to shelter the machinery exhibit was filled to overflowing with all kinds of farm machinery. Though not so large an exhibit as we have seen other years, yet it was a very satisfactory one indeed. The principal exhibitor was the Brandon Machine Works Co. This firm showed their own make of threshing machinery, grain picklers and their sub-surfaces packers. This latter implement was thoroughly examined by hundreds of interested farmers. Such seasons as this makes every farmer examine with care every implement that promises in any way to increase his store of moisture and consequent prospect of growing a successful crop in a dry year.

GRAINS AND GRASSES.

The building devoted to this class of exhibits was well filled. In wheat there was one class open to all, another confined to the electoral division. In red Fyfe there was a very full display, about 50 sacks being on view, all of gratifying quality. In these two very closely contested competitions every sack was good, we have got past the stage at which people want to exhibit on chance. In ripe oats and 2-rowed barley the quality was high, but the 6-rowed was a little off. In farm field seeds J. M. Roddick, Brandon Hills, with 14 bags, was a trifle ahead of Wm. Sanderson, Souris, a steadfast exhibitor, both here and at Winnipeg. In white peas A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., and W.

ROXEY STOCK FARM, BRANDON, MAN. J. A. S. Macmillan

Importer and Breeder of Pure-Bred



Clydesdales, Shire and Hackney Stallions and Mares, Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep.

Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited. Prices right. Terms easy. Full particulars on application. Apply P. O. Box 483, Brandon, Man.

Herefords Herd headed by "Sir Ingleside 2nd," descended from the famous "Corrector."
Ayrshires include many winners at leading Fairs.

ED. T. PETAR, Souris, Man.

J. E. SMITH

Has received from Ontario a shipment of 12 Shorthorn Bulls which are for sale. Also for sale a number of home-bred Heifers, sired by Lord Stanley II—22260—, and supposed to be in calf to Golden Measure (imp.) (72615)—26057—.

For sale a number of Clydesdale mares and fillies, all registered, will be served by Prince Charles, imp.

All animals for sale, except the stock bulls, Lord Stanley II and Golden Measure (imp.), and the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Charles (imp.) These being the best that money and experience could buy, are required to maintain the high reputation of the stock of the Beresford and Smithfield Farms.

Come and see the stock, or write for what you want to

J. E. SMITH, P.O. Box 274, Tel. 4, SMITHFIELD AVE., BRANDON.

Poland Chinas

OF UP-TO-DATE BREEDING



Have some fine early Spring Boars and Gilts, sired by Manitoba Chief, (1221) and Bob Place, (1444) for sale, that in quality and price will satisfy the most discriminating buyers. Some fall Gilts of equal merit. Recent additions of newly imported blood ranks my herd amongst the foremost in the country. Also two extra good 2-year-old Shropshire Rams and Ram Lambs for sale cheap.

Write your wants.

W. L. TRANN, CRYSTAL CITY, MAN.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY

I have the largest flock of
LEICESTERS
In the West. Stock of both sex always for sale.

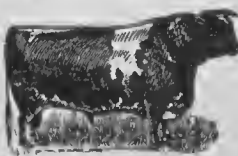


BOX 193, BRANDON, MAN.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN,
Live Stock Agent and Importer, BRANDON.

Having a large connection amongst many of the foremost breeders in Great Britain, I guarantee to supply pure-bred Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Pigs of any British breeds for exhibition or breeding purposes on the most favorable terms. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices on application. P.O. Box 483

MARCHMONT STOCK FARM



Scotch Bred SHORT HORNS, 8 YEARLING BULLS, 8 BULL CALVES of great quality and breeding at moderate prices.

W. S. LISTER,
Middlechurch P. O., 7 miles N. of W'peg.
Telephone,

CAIRNBROGIE'S Great Stud



GRAHAM BROS., - Claremont, Ont.,

Breeders and Importers of

CLYDESDALE & HACKNEY HORSES

Handling only the best of their respective breeds, we have now on hand more good young Stallions and Mares than ever before, home bred and imported, of choicest breeding, of ample size, combined with the very best quality and action. Prices in keeping with the quality of our offerings.

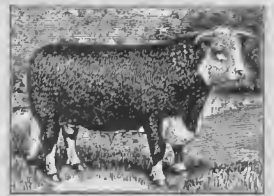
Claremont is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. Farm one mile from station. Correspondence and an examination of our stock solicited.

For

Herefords

call on or write

J. E. MARPLES,
Poplar Grove Farm,
Deleau, Man.



OAK GROVE FARM.

SHORTHORN
CATTLE and
LARGE, IMPROVED
YORKSHIRE
SWINE



Among the Shorthorns recently imported from Ontario, I have for sale a few very fine heifers, also a fine bunch of sows with pig, and a few choice boars fit for service.

Orders booked now for Young Pigs.

JAS. BRAY, Longburn, Man.

4 Young (Golden Royal—24402—)

SHORTHORN BULLS

Good size, grand feeders, in good growing order and from choicely-bred dams.

J. H. KINNEAR, Souris, Man.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Four Boars of February litters at \$7.00 each, second litters now coming will be sold at \$5.00 each. First come, first served. Two first prize Boars at head of herd. Pairs not akin.

JOSEPH LAIDLER, Neepawa.

FOR

GALLOWAYS

Apply to

T. M. CAMPBELL,
Hope Farm,

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE, Man

SHORTHORNS COTSWOLDS

2 1/2 miles from station.

are what we are breeding, and if you want anything in your line you may find it to your advantage to try us before buying elsewhere. D. HYSOP & SON
Box 492, Killarney, Man.

When writing advertisers, mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Sanderson had each very nice bags. Altogether the ripe grain was worthy of the district.

The collection of green sheaves was a genuine surprise. There were scores of them that would have done credit to the growthiest season, and as in the wheat lot, where the ears were beginning to fill, the heads were long, compact and well filled. The sheaf from E. Drury, Rapid City, was a beauty every way, but he was closely followed by Mrs. Ahbey, R. Reid, J. W. Vantassel, Wm. Bertram and Messrs. Longstaff, Magwood and Mitchell. In oats, with Drury at the top, Bertram, Longstaff and Leechman again appeared. In harley R. Reid led, with Vantassel, Drury, Longstaff and W. Nicholson close behind. The Brome grass shown by Vantassel was of rare succulence, an ideal dairy feed. Swan River valley showed some well grown samples of green grain and grasses.

THE WEED EXHIBIT.

The Government exhibit of noxious weeds, in charge of C. Brathwaite, Weed Inspector, and M. Bartlett, contained no fewer than 93 varieties, prickly lettuce, a local find, being the newest. Even this long list does not quite exhaust the list of our bad weeds, nearly every one of them imported from outside. Both these gentlemen were as busy as they could be all the time answering questions. Hugh McKellar, chief clerk of the department, was in attendance part of the time.

LADIES' WORK AND FINE ARTS

Were displayed in the top story of the main building and the whole was worthy of more extended notice than our imperfect acquaintance with that line of production enables us to give. The work of two local photographic artists was also strongly in evidence. Some articles of

PRIZE LIST.

CLYDESDALES.

Judge—James Ferguson, Smith's Falls, Ont.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, Colquhoun & Beatie, Brandon ; 2, J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon. Stallion, foaled 1897—1, J. E. Smith, Brandon. Brood mare and foal—1 and 2, J. E. Smith. Filly, foaled 1897—1, J. B. Thompson, Hamiota ; 2, W. Black, Hayfield. Filly, foaled 1898—1, J. A. S. Macmillan ; 2, J. B. Thomson.

Filly, foaled 1899—1, W. J. Williamson, Brandon ; 2, J. A. S. Macmillan. Stallion, foaled 1899—1, J. B. Thompson ; 2, Tully Elder, Rounthwaite. Foal of 1900—1, J. A. S. Macmillan ; 2, J. E. Smith.

Mare and 2 of her progeny, stallion, any age, and female, any age—J. B. Thomson.

SHIRES.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, H. Byers, Macgregor.

All other prizes went to F. Stott, Brandon.

HEAVY DRAUGHTS.

Team in harness—1, Hughes & Long, Brandon ; 2, J. Stott, Brandon.

Brood mare, with foal by side—1, N. T. Rogers, Forrest ; 2, John Bonar, Regina.

Filly or gelding, foaled 1898—1, A. Struthers, Elkhorn.

Filly or gelding, foaled 1899—1 and 2, W. J. Williamson.

Foal, 1900—1, N. T. Rogers ; 2, T. Baker, Brandon Hills.

Mare, any age, and 2 of her progeny not over 3 years old—1, N. T. Rogers ; 2, Thos. Baker.

THOROUGHBREDS.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, F. J. Thomson, McGregor ; 2, R. S. Fulton.

Stallion, foaled in 1898—1, Dr. Shaw, Carberry. Filly, foaled in 1897—1 and 2, Alf. Yeandle, Birtle.

STANDARD BREDS.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, Dr. J. Henderson, Brandon ; 2, T. E. Kelly, Brandon.

Stallion, foaled in 1898—1, T. J. Kelly, Rounthwaite.

Filly, foaled in 1897—1, C. W. Speers, Griswold.

Stallion, foaled 1899—1, L. Nelles.

ROADSTERS.

Brood mare, with foal by side—1, J. C. Kyle, Brandon ; 2, T. J. Kelly.

Mare or gelding, foaled 1897—1, C. W. Speers ; 2, L. Nelles.

Filly or gelding, foaled 1898—1, W. M. Parslow, Calgary ; 2, W. Knox, Macgregor.

Filly, gelding or entire, foaled 1899—1, McCalg Bros. ; 2, Thos. Scott.

Foal of 1900—1, J. C. Kyle ; 2, T. J. Kelly. Pair roadsters in harness, under 15½ hands—1, B. Scott ; 2, Chas. Tippitt.

Single roadster in harness, under 15½ hands—1, W. S. Henderson, Carberry ; 2, W. M. Parslow.

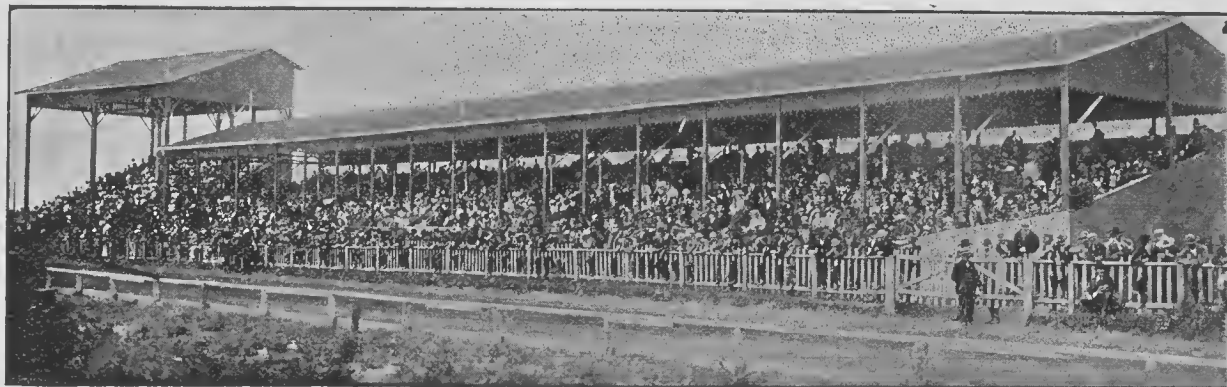
Saddle mare or gelding—1, W. M. Macmillan, Brandon ; 2, F. H. Hole, Minnedosa.

Saddle mare or gelding, bred in Manitoba or N.W.T., and not having previously won a prize at Western Manitoba's Big Fair—1, F. H. Hole.

Mare, any age, and 2 of her progeny—1, L. Nelles.

HACKNEYS.

Special prizes, offered by J. A. S. Macmillan, Esq.—1, Vantassel & Son ; 2, F. Woodcock.



View of Grand Stand at Brandon Fair, 1900, showing new addition to left.

homelier utility, in the shape of domestic manufactures, were also well worthy of note.

Downstairs some of the leading local business men had capital collections, which but for the limited floor space available might have been better seen.

Even with its enlarged area the main hall was as fully occupied this year as formerly, when it was much smaller.

CARRUTHERS & CO.'S TANNING EXHIBIT.

A new, and by much the most interesting exhibit made by the business firms who occupied the main building, was the large and crowded stand at the west end of the annex, occupied by Carruthers & Co., of Brandon. From furs of fine quality and corresponding value down to common cow hides beautifully tanned, the visitor could readily appreciate the resources of the firm in the way of tanning, dressing and finishing skins. Native otter, beaver and mink were shown along with samples from South Africa. The firm also guarantee their skin work moth proof and demonstrate in the texture of the goods shown the quality of the work they are prepared to do on any kind of custom work with which they may be entrusted.

Hundreds of excursionists to the Brandon fair took the opportunity to visit the Experimental Farm, where they were all well repaid for their trouble and had a good opportunity to see what was being done and pick up a few pointers for themselves.

Owing to the lack of accommodation—all hotels and boarding houses being occupied to their utmost capacity—a large number of fair visitors had to sleep under the vault of heaven. The nights were lovely and they were almost as well out as inside.

AGRICULTURAL.

Team in harness—1, J. B. Thomson ; 2, D. T. Wilson, Assesspl.

Mare and foal—1, D. T. Wilson ; 2, A. D. McPhail, Brandon.

Filly or gelding, 1897—1, D. T. Wilson ; 2, A. Foster, Chater.

Filly or gelding, 1898—1, D. T. Wilson ; 2, A. Cole, Brandon.

Filly or gelding, 1899—1 and 2, W. J. Williamson.

Foal, 1900—1, D. T. Wilson ; 2, A. D. McPhail.

Mare and 2 of her progeny—1, D. T. Wilson.

GENERAL PURPOSE.

Team in harness—1, A. Magee, Brandon ; 2, W. Elder, Rounthwaite.

Mare and foal—1, J. A. Grant, Forrest ; 2, A. Foster.

Mare or gelding, 1897—1, D. T. Wilson ; 2, A. Struthers.

Filly or gelding, 1898—1, F. Woodcock, Chater ; 2, Wesley Rathwell, Hayfield.

Filly or gelding, 1899—1, A. Struthers ; 2, W. A. Mills, Forrest.

Foal of 1900—1, W. A. Mills ; 2, A. Foster.

CARRIAGE AND COACH HORSES.

Stallion, 4 years or over—1, A. Colquhoun, Brandon ; 2, McCalg Bros., Carberry.

Stallion, foaled in 1898—1, J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point.

Brood mare, with foal by side—1, Alex. McGregor, Forrest.

Filly or gelding, foaled 1897—1, Thos. Scott, Atwell ; 2, T. Beauhrier, Brandon.

Filly or gelding, foaled 1898—1, McCalg Bros. Filly, foaled 1899—1, F. Woodcock, Chater ; 2, A. McPhail.

Stallion, foaled 1899—1, F. Woodcock ; 2, Vantassel & Son, Brandon.

Foal of 1900—1, Thos. Scott ; 2, R. S. Fulton ; Moose Jaw.

Team in harness, 15½ hands or over—1, J. McFarlane, Brandon ; 2, A. E. May, Carberry.

PONIES.

Single driver in harness—1, C. W. Speers ; 2, J. H. Smith, Brandon.

Saddle pony—1, V. H. G. G. Pickering, Minnedosa ; 2, Ed. Stout, Jr., Rapid City.

Stallion, any age—1, S. Martin, Rounthwaite.

Team in harness—1, Bert Noxon, Brandon ; 2, A. G. H. Luxton, Georgetown, Ont.

Single driver, in harness—1, A. G. H. Luxton ; 2, H. E. Kelly, Brandon.

Saddle pony—1, A. G. H. Luxton ; 2, Noxon.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Best registered (heavy class) stallion and 3 of his get, registered or unregistered—1, A. Struthers, Elkhorn.

Special for foals, got by Mitchell Boy, owned by T. E. Kelly—1, H. E. Kelly.

SHORTHORNS.

Bred in Manitoba or the Northwest Territories.

Judge—Professor Thos. Shaw, Minnesota Experiment Station.

Bull, 2 years—1, Jas. Henderson, Brandon ; 2, S. S. Simpson, Brandon.

Bull, 1 year—1, A. Graham, Pomeroy ; 2, C. Kydd & Son, Douglas.

Bull, calf—1, T. Greenway, Crystal City ; 2, A. Graham ; 3, W. Chalmers, Hayfield.

Bull, any age—1, A. Graham.

Cow, 4 years and over—1, 2 and 3, T. Greenway.

Cow, 3 years—A. Graham.

Heifer, 2 years—1, A. Graham ; 2, T. Greenway ; 3, C. Kydd & Sons.

Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2, A. Graham.

Heifer, calf—1, T. Greenway ; 2 and 3, A. Graham.

Herd, bull and 4 females—1, A. Graham.

OPEN CLASS.

Bull, 4 years and over—1, A. Graham ; 2, T. Greenway.

Bull, 3 years—1, W. B. Cockburn, Souris.

Bull, 2 years—1, T. Greenway.
 Bull, 1 year—1, T. Greenway; 2, G. L. Ferguson, Souris.
 Bull calf, under 1 year—1, A. Graham; 2, W. B. Cockburn; 3, G. & W. Bennie, Castleberry.
 Bull, any age—1, T. Greenway, Sittytown Hero 7th.
 Cow, 4 years or over; heifer, 3, years and 2 years—All awards to T. Greenway.
 Herd, bull and 4 females—1, T. Greenway.
 Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2, T. Greenway; 3, W. B. Cockburn.
 Heifer, calf—1, A. Graham; 2, W. B. Cockburn; 3, T. Greenway.

POLLED ANGUS.

Bull, 4 years or over—1, A. Cumming, Lone Tree; 2, W. Clifford, Austin.
 Bull, 3 years—1, C. W. Speers, Grissold.
 Bull, 1 year, calf, and bull, any age—1, A. Cumming.
 Cow, 4 years or under—1, A. Cumming; 2, W. Clifford, Austin.
 Cow, 3 years—1, W. Clifford; 2, A. Cumming.
 Heifer, 2 years—1, C. W. Speers; 2, A. Cumming.
 Heifer, 1 year, and calf—1, W. Clifford; 2, A. Cumming.
 Herd, bull and 4 females—1, A. Cumming.

GALLOWAYS.

All awards went to J. A. Simpson, Poplar Point.

HEREFORDS.

Bull, 4 years or over—1, J. E. Marples, De-leau.
 Bull, 1 year—1, J. A. Chapman, Beresford; 2, J. E. Marples.
 Bull, calf—1, J. A. Chapman; 2, J. E. Marples.
 Bull, any age—1, J. A. Chapman.
 Cow, 4 years or over—1, J. A. Chapman; 2, J. E. Marples.
 Cow, 3 years; heifer, 2 years, 1 year and calf; and herd, bull and 4 females—All awards went to J. E. Marples.

FAT CATTLE.

Steers, 1, 2 and 3 years or over—1, J. Donaldson, Brandon.
 Cow, 4 years or over, and heifer under 3 years—1, T. Greenway.
 Grass fed range cattle—1, J. Donaldson.

BEEF GRADE CATTLE.

Cow, 4 years or over—1, H. Nichol, Brandon; 2, J. Burchill, Brandon.
 Heifer, 2 years—1, J. Burchill.
 Heifer calf—1, C. W. Speers, Grissold.

JERSEYS AND GUERNSEYS.

Bull, 4 years or over—1, H. Byers, Macgregor; 2, W. Curtis, Brandon.
 Bull, 1 year—1, H. Byers.
 Bull, calf—1 and 2, W. V. Edwards, Souris.
 Bull, any age—1, W. V. Edwards.
 Cow, 4 years or over—1, T. Beaulier, Brandon; 2, W. V. Edwards.
 Cow, 3 years—1, W. V. Edwards; 2, H. Byers.
 Heifer, 2 years—1, W. V. Edwards.
 Heifer, 1 year—1, H. Byers; 2, W. V. Edwards.
 Heifer, calf—1, A. Mutter, Brandon; 2, W. V. Edwards.
 Herd, bull and 4 females over 1 year—1, H. Byers.

AYRSHIRES.

Bull, 4 years or over—1, T. Greenway.
 Bull, 3 years—1, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.
 Bull, 2 years—1, A. Mutter.
 Bull, 1 year—1, T. Greenway.
 Bull, calf—1, T. Greenway; 2, A. G. H. Luxton, Georgetown, Ont.
 Bull, any age, cow, 3 and 4 years or over, heifer, 1 and 2 years, and calf; and herd, bull and 4 females—All awards to T. Greenway.

HOLSTEINS.

Bull, 4 years or over—1, J. Glennie & Son, Longhurn.
 Bull, 3 years—1, W. Ranson, Carberry.
 Bull, 2 years—1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.
 Bull, 1 year—1, J. Glennie & Son; 2, A. B. Potter.
 Bull, calf—1, J. Glennie & Son; 2, A. B. Potter.
 Bull, any age—1, J. Glennie & Son.
 Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 2, J. Glennie & Son.
 Cow, 3 years—1, J. Glennie & Son.
 Heifer, 2 years—1, J. Glennie & Son; 2, A. B. Potter.
 Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2, J. Glennie & Son.
 Heifer, calf—1, A. B. Potter; 2, J. Glennie & Son.
 Herd, bull and 4 females—1, J. Glennie & Son.

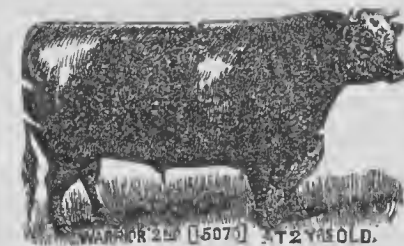
DAIRY.

Cow, 4 years or over—1 and 2, A. Mutter.
 Cow, 3 years—1, W. V. Edwards; 2, A. Mutter.
 Herd, 4 females—1, A. Mutter.

HORSEMEN! THE ONLY GENUINE IS**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.**

None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence, Williams & Co
 Sole Agents & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA, CLEVELAND, O.

The Safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY or FILING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by Druggists, or sent by Express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for free descriptive circulars.
 THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Ont.



50 HEAD OF

SHORTHORN HEIFERS FOR SALE

from 18 months to 3 years' old, nearly all sired by Sittytown Stamp (imp.) and Indian Warrior, that took sweepstakes at World's Fair. These cattle will be sold on one or two years' time to suit purchasers if required.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS, Clearwater, Man.

MAPLE GROVE FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Stock of my breeding has taken honors at the Winnipeg and Portage Fairs this year. I have a splendid pair of young bulls, and swine of both sex, for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Proprietor.

ISLAND PARK HEREFORDS

J. A. CHAPMAN, Beresford, Man.

Importer and breeder. Young and aged stock of both sexes for sale.

Lord Ingleside 6th, herd bull, secured 1st prize and Sweepstakes at Winnipeg and Brandon Fairs, 1900.

ABERDEEN STOCK FARM.

130 Aberdeen Angus Catt'e.

40 Shorthorn Cattle (OF GREAT VARIETY)

30 Scotch Stag Hounds.

Aged and Young Stock of all kinds for sale.

A. B. FLEMING, BRANDON, MAN.

R. McLENNAN, Moropano P.O., Man.

Lakeside Stock Farm.

SHORTHORN COWS

(with calves at foot).

and HEIFERS for sale, bred to "Sir Colin Campbell." Also two yearling Bulls.

**D. McBETH, OAK LAKE MAN.**

BREEDER OF

Clydesdale Horses AND Shorthorn Cattle

I have a number of promising young Stallions for sale.

My Shorthorn herd is headed by "Best Yet," bred by Hon. John Dryden, of Brooklin, Ont. A number of young stock of both sexes, all registered, are for sale, and can be recommended as first-class animals.

Correspondence solicited. Prices right.

R. REED-BYERLEY, Cook's Creek, Man., breeder and importer of Clydesdales. Headed by Gem Prince, sired by Cedric. Correspondence solicited.

**Farmers' Live Stock EAR LABELS \$1.50.**

Per hundred and up according to number of letters and figures wanted. Also handy punch and nippers to insert same. Send for circular and price list. Tack this ad on the wall so you will know where to write when you want labels. Please say where you saw the ad. R. W. JAMES, BOWMANVILLE, ONT

LEICESTERS

For Sale a number of splendid Rams, various ages; also some fine Ewes and Ewe lambs.

D. F. PRESTON, Glen Ewen, Assa.

THORNCIFFE STOCK FARM.

Largest Stud of Clydesdales in Canada

Headed by the champion stallion of all ages LYON MACGREGOR.

STALLIONS & COLTS from the best blood in Scotland and Canada.

AYRSHIRE BULLS & HEIFERS from imported stock.

BEST MILKING STRAINS with good teats.

TERMS REASONABLE. A visit to Thorncliffe will repay you.

ROBT. DAVIES, Thorncliffe Stock Farm, TORONTO.

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H. R. KLYES, Midway, Man.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First for Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale, and am always pleased to show it.

WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

PURVES THOMSON, PILOT MOUND, MAN.

Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdales. One yearling Stallion from imported stock, also fillies and mares for sale.

Two imported yearling Bulls and a few good show Heifers, and some choice young cows and calves also for sale.

YORKSHIRE BOARS.

Six, 4 months, \$10 each; one, six months, \$14; two, 3 months, \$8 each, if sold at once. Apply early—

A. B. POTTER, Montgomery, Assa.



Fair Grounds in Rear of Grand Stand, Brandon, 1900.

LEICESTERS.

Ram, 2 shears or over—1, A. D. Gamley, Brandon; 2, T. Jasper, Bradwardine.
 Ram, shearing, lamh and ram, any age—1, A. D. Gamley; 2, T. Jasper.
 Two ewes, shearlings—1, A. D. Gamley.
 Two ewes, lamh and pen of sheep—1, A. D. Gamley.

SOUTHDOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears or over, ram shearing, ram lamh, ram, any age, 2 ewes, aged, and shearlings, 2 ewe lamhs and pen of sheep—W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains.

SIROPSHIRE.

Ram, 2 shears or over—1, D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake; 2, T. Greenway.
 Ram, shearing, and lamh—1, D. E. Corbett.
 Two ewes, aged, and shearlings—1, D. E. Corbett; 2, T. Greenway.
 Two ewe lamhs and pen of sheep—1, D. E. Corbett.

OXFORD DOWNS.

Ram, 2 shears or over—1, T. Jasper.
 Ram, shearing—1, J. H. Jull, Mount Vernon, Ont.
 Ram, lamh—1, W. M. Smith; 2, J. B. Jickling, Carman.
 Ram, any age, and 2 ewes, aged—1, J. B. Jickling.
 Two ewes, shearlings, 2 ewe lamhs and pen of sheep—1, J. B. Jickling; 2, J. H. Jull.

ANY OTHER VARIETY.

Ram, 2 shears or over—1, W. T. Lytle, Beaconsfield.
 Ram, shearing and lamh—1, W. T. Lytle; 2, R. H. Harding.
 Two ewes, aged—1, R. H. Harding; 2, W. T. Lytle.
 Two ewes, shearlings—1, W. T. Lytle; 2, R. H. Harding.
 Two ewe lamhs and pen of sheep—1, R. H. Harding; 2, W. T. Lytle.

FAT SHEEP.

Two ewes, 2 shears or over—1, W. M. Smith; 2, D. E. Corbett.
 Two ewes, shearing—1, A. D. Gamley; 2, D. E. Corbett.
 Two ewes, lamhs—1, D. E. Corbett; 2, A. D. Gamley.
 Best pen (special)—1, D. E. Corbett.

BERKSHIRES.

Judge—S. Butterfield.

Boar, 2 years or over—1, J. A. McGill, Neepawa.
 Boar, 1 year or under 2—1, T. Greenway, Crystal City; 2, J. A. McGill.
 Boar, 6 months or under one year—1, J. A. McGill.
 Boar, 6 months—1, J. A. McGill; 2, Vantassel & Son, Brandon.
 Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1, T. Greenway; 2, J. A. McGill.
 Breeding sow, 1 year or under 2 years, and sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1, T. Greenway.
 Sow, under 6 months, and sow and litter of pigs—1, J. A. McGill.
 Boar, any age—1, T. Greenway.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Boar, 2 years or over—1, A. King.
 Boar, 1 year and under 2—1, T. Greenway; 2, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.
 Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1, Brethour & Sanders, Burford, Ont.; 2, A. B. Potter.
 Boar, under 6 months—1, A. B. Potter; 2, T. Greenway.
 Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1, Brethour & Sanders; 2, T. Greenway.
 Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2—1, Brethour & Sanders; 2, T. Greenway.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year, and sow under 6 months—1, T. Greenway.

Sow and litter of pigs—1, A. B. Potter; 2, T. Greenway.

Boar, any age—1, T. Greenway.

Sow, any age (special)—1, Brethour & Sanders.

Boar, any age—1, T. Greenway.

TAMWORTHIS.

Boar, 2 years and over and 1 year or under 2—1, L. A. Bradley, Portage la Prairie.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1, J. B. Jickling, Carman; 2, L. A. Bradley.

Boar, under 6 months—1, W. M. Smith; 2, W. Chalmers.

Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1, L. A. Bradley.

Breeding sow, under 2 years—1, W. M. Smith; 2, L. A. Bradley.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1, L. A. Bradley.

Sow, under 6 months—1 and 2, W. M. Smith.

Sow and litter of pigs, hoar, any age, and sow, any age—1, L. A. Bradley.

ANY OTHER VARIETY.

(Poland China and Chester Whites showed against each other.)

Boar, 2 years or over—1, W. L. Trann.

Boar, 1 year and under 2—1, W. M. Smith; 2, W. McBride, Portage la Prairie.

Boar, over 6 months and under 1 year—1, W. M. Smith; 2, W. L. Trann.

Boar, under 6 months—1, W. M. Smith; 2, W. McBride.

Breeding sow, 2 years or over—1, W. McBride; 2, W. L. Trann.

Breeding sow, 1 year and under 2—1, W. M. Smith; 2, W. L. Trann.

Sow, over 6 months and under 1 year—1, W. McBride; 2, W. L. Trann.

Sow and litter of pigs—1, W. McBride.

Boar and sow, any age—1, W. L. Trann.

BACON HOGS.

Pen of 3 pure bred hogs—1, A. B. Potter; 2, L. A. Bradley.

Pen of 3, grade—1, J. A. McGill.

FOWLS.

Judge—S. Butterfield.

Pair Andalusians—1, W. Anderson, Brandon.

Brahmas, light—1, Newell Bros., Winnipeg; 2, Mrs. J. B. Nunn, Wawanesa; 3, W. Ranson, Carberry.

Brahmas, dark—1, A. G. H. Luxton, Georgetown, Ont.

Cochins, black—1, W. Anderson; 2, C. E. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.

Cochins, partridge—1, A. E. Sheather, Brandon; 2, R. Adamson; 3, W. Anderson.

Pair Cochins, any other variety—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, Jas. Orchard, Forrest.

Pair Games, Indian—1, F. E. Milne, Brandon; 2, C. E. Smith; 3, S. Ling, Winnipeg.

Pair Games, plc—1, S. McCurdy, Carberry.

Pair Games, any other variety—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, B. Ball, Portage la Prairie; 3, S. McCurdy.

Pair Guineas—1, S. Ling; 2, C. E. Smith.

Houdans, pair—1, W. Anderson.

Pair Hamburgs, gold spangled—1, C. E. Smith.

Pair Hamburgs, silver spangled—1, A. G. H. Luxton.

Pair Hamburgs, black—1, T. H. Chambers, Brandon; 2, A. G. H. Luxton.

Pair Hamburgs, any other variety—1, C. E. Smith.

Pair Javas—1, J. Kitson, Macdonald.

Pair Langshans, black—1, S. Ling; 2, A. G. H. Luxton; 3, F. E. Milne.

Leghorns, single comb, white—1, W. H. Garside, Brandon.

Leghorns, single comb, brown—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, J. Longmore, Holland; 3, T. H. Chambers, Brandon.

Leghorns, single comb, black—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, John Hanney, Brandon; 3, J. E. Kimberley, Rounthwaite.

Leghorns, rose comb, white—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2 and 3, Walker Bros., Brandon.

Leghorn, any other variety—1, B. Ball.

Minorcas, black—1, T. H. Chambers; 2, A. J. Carter.

Minorcas, white—1, A. G. H. Luxton.

Polish, white crested (black)—1, J. F. McLean, Brandon.

Polish, white crested (white)—1, W. Anderson.

Pair Plymouth Rocks, barred—1, T. H. Chambers; 2, A. J. Carter; 3, W. H. Garside.

Plymouth Rocks, white—1, T. M. Percival, Brandon; 2, S. J. White, Rapid City; 3, C. E. Smith.

Plymouth Rocks, any other variety—1, B. Ball; 2, T. H. Chambers.

Pair Red Caps—1, Walker Bros.; 2, C. E. Smith.

Spanish, white faced—1, Mrs. J. R. Nunn.

Wyandottes, silver faced—1, T. H. Chambers; 2, Ed. Brown, Boissevain; 3, G. H. Grundy.

Wyandottes, white—1 and 2, J. Knowiton, Brandon; 3, J. Kitson.

Wyandottes, any other variety—1, P. Kohler; 2 and 3, S. Ling.

Pheasants (Chinese)—1, W. H. Garside.

Pheasants (golden)—1, W. H. Garside; 2, C. E. Smith.

Pheasants (English ring necks)—1, W. H. Garside.

Pair Bantams (game, B. B. red)—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, A. J. Carter.

Bantams (seahright)—1, Newell Bros.; 2, C. E. Smith; 3, S. Ling.

Bantams, any other variety—1, Newell Bros.; 2, C. E. Smith; 3, J. F. McLean.

CHICKENS.

Pair Andalusians—1, W. Anderson.

Brahmas (light)—1, Newell Bros.; 2, C. J. Thomas; 3, A. Mutter.

Pair Cochins (black)—1, C. E. Smith; 2, W. Anderson.

Cochins (huff)—1, J. Orchard.

Cochins (white)—1, W. Anderson.



Main Building, Brandon Fair, 1900, showing New Addition.

BOLE'S CONDITION POWDER

In 1 lb. packages, 25 cents per package.

A capital tonic, diuretic and vermifuge

For Horses, Cattle,
Sheep and Hogs.

The best spring medicine made for horses

Pair Dorkings—1, B. Carter.
Pair Games, Indian—1 and 2, Walker Bros.; 3, S. Ling.
Pair Games, pile—1, S. McCurdy; 2, J. A. Mullen, Cypress River.
Games, any other variety—1 and 2, A. G. H. Luxton; 3, S. McCurdy.
Pair Houdans—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, W. Anderson.
Langshans, black—1, W. Latchford, Brandon.
Leghorns, single comb, white—1, L. Ostrander; 2, B. McLean; 3, G. F. Jefferson.
Leghorns, single comb, brown—1 and 2, T. H. Chambers.
Leghorns, single comb, black—1, E. Hanney, Brandon.
Leghorns, rose comb, white—1, Walker Bros.
Leghorns, any other variety—1, B. Ball.
Minorcas, black—1, W. Anderson; 2, T. H. Chambers; 3, M. Clark.
Polish, white crested, white—1, Walker Bros.
Plymouth, barred—1 and 3, T. H. Chambers; 2, S. Ling.
Plymouth (white)—1, A. J. Carter; 2, T. M. Percival.
Plymouth Rock, any other variety—1, B. Ball; 2, S. Ling.
Pair Red Caps—1, 2 and 3, Walker Bros.
Spanish, white faced, black—1, J. Longmore.
Wyandotte, silver laced—1, M. Abhey; 2, Ed. Brown; 3, A. J. Carter.
Wyandotte, white—1, J. Kitson; 2, J. Knowlton; 3, E. Brown.
Wyandotte, any other variety—1, S. Ling; 2, P. Kohler; 3, S. Ling.
Bantams, Pekin—1, J. Longmore; 2, A. G. H. Luxton.
Bantams, game—1 and 2, W. Anderson; 3, A. G. H. Luxton.
Bantams, seabright—1, Newall Bros.; 2, J. W. Higginbotham, Virdeu.
Bantams, any other variety, and pheasants, golden, and any other variety—W. H. Garside.

BREEDING PENS.

Andalusians—1, W. Anderson.
Brahmas—1, J. C. Harrison; 2, A. G. H. Luxton; 3, J. Longmore.
Cochins, partridge and black—1, W. Anderson.
Cochins, any other variety—1, W. Anderson; 2, A. G. H. Luxton; 3, J. Longmore.
Dorkings—1, A. Mutter.
Games, Indian—1, Walker Bros.
Games, pile—1, W. Anderson.
Games, any other variety—1, B. Ball.
Hamhurs, golden and silver spangled—1, J. F. McLean.
Hamhurs, any other variety—1, T. H. Chambers.
White Leghorns, single comb—1, Mrs. J. R. Nunn; 2, W. H. Garside; 3, R. W. Hesson.
Brown Leghorns, single comb—1, T. H. Chambers.
Leghorns, rose comb—1, Mrs. J. R. Nunn; 2, Walker Bros.
Minorcas—1, Mrs. J. R. Nunn; 2, T. H. Chambers.
Plymouth Rocks, barred—1 and 3, T. H. Chambers; 2, A. J. Carter.
Plymouth Rocks, any other variety—1, T. M. Percival; 2, S. J. White; 3, B. Ball.
Wyandotte, silver faced—1, Ed. Brown; 2, A. J. Carter; 3, T. H. Chambers.
Wyandotte, any other variety—1, J. Kitson; 2, B. Ball; 3, J. Knowlton.
Any other variety of fowl—1, S. J. White; 2, J. Kitson.
Bantams, games—1, W. Anderson; 2, Geo. Starling.
Bantams, any other variety—1, W. Anderson.

TURKEYS.

Turkeys, bronze, pair—1, F. Hutchinson, Hayfield; 2, W. Nicholson; 3, W. Anderson.
Pair turkeys, any other variety—1 and 3, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, C. E. Smith.
Pair turkeys, bronze poults—1, F. Hutchinson; 2, Walker Bros.; 3, J. Mitchell.
Pair turkeys, any other variety—1, Mrs. J. McKellar; 2, A. G. H. Luxton.

GEESE.

Pair geese, Toulouse—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, C. E. Smith; 3, A. Mutter.
Pair geese, China—1, C. E. Smith; 2, A. G. H. Luxton; 3, W. Anderson.
Geese, Toulouse (goslings)—1, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, Miss M. Banks.
Geese, China (goslings, 1900)—1, C. E. Smith; 2, A. J. Carter; 3, M. Abhey.
Geese, any other variety, goslings, 1900—1, 2 and 3, J. Kitson.

DUCKS.

Pair ducks, Aylesbury—1, C. E. Smith.
Pair ducks, Pekin—1, F. Hutchinson; 2, C. E. Smith; 3, W. Anderson.

Prairie Home Stock Farm.

Shorthorn & Ayrshire CATTLE Yorkshires-Berkshires-Shropshires

Large Stock always on hand to select from, hence the best place to buy.

Shorthorn herd headed by "Judge," 23419, and imported "Jubilee," 28558. The females are rich in the blood of the most famous families. Ayrshire herd headed by "Surprise of Burnside." Females of the highest quality from the best strains. Yorkshire herd headed by "Oak Lodge Mighty 7th," and a recent importation of the approved hacon type, with a large herd of females of the choicest breeding. Berkshire herd headed by "Nonpareil," with 30 breeding sows of faultless conformation and superior breeding. Farm one mile from the station. Visitors welcome.

THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor.

JAS. YULE, Manager, CRYSTAL CITY.



GOLD STANDARD HERD



Are home from the exhibitions, where they won 27 prizes, including 17 firsts, against the strongest aggregation of home and Ontario bred stock that ever appeared in a Winnipeg show ring, including first prize winners at Toronto in 1899. I now offer for sale the first prize sow under six months at Winnipeg, Brandon and Neepawa, price \$25.00; the litter of first prize sow and litter; also three beautiful litters just ready to ship, off three prize-winning sows, Rosamoud, Nacornis and Jubilee Belle.

Address—J. A. MCGILL, Neepawa, Man.

GOLD MEDAL HOME BRED SHORTHORN HERD



Young Bulls and Heifers for sale sired by Nobleman (imported), Stanley 6th, and Tops man, champion bull at Winnipeg, Toronto, London and Ottawa in 1899.

This herd also won the Open Herd Prize against all comers and first for bull and two of his get. This is the Herd to buy from.

Berkshires and Yorkshires.

J. G. BARRON Carberry, Man.

LARGE IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. Young stock for sale.
OXFORD DOWN SHEEP. Eggs in Season.
BUFF WYANDOTTES.
BUFF LACED POLANDS.
S.C. BROWN LEGHORNS.

J. B. JICKLING, Carman, Man.



A lot of nice, lengthy

YOUNG BERKSHIRES,

Both sex, pairs and trios, no kin. Prices to suit the crops.

Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels (Beauties.)

M. B. Turkeys from my prize winners.

A FEW SPLENDID TOULOUSE GESE.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man.

ROSEBANK FARM

A. CUMMING, Lone Tree P.O., Man.
Breeder of

Polled Angus and Shorthorn CATTLE.

Stock of all ages. Both sex and breeds for sale.

Maple Grove Farm

D. E. CORBETT, breeder of

SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Stock always for sale. Have a nice bunch of ram and ewe lambs for sale. My sheep are from the well-known breeders John Campbell and Hamer & Sons, Ontario. Address—Swan Lake P.O., Man.

JOHN WALLACE,
Cartwright, Manitoba.
Breeder of high-class

Herefords.

15 young Bulls for sale.



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IS THE STANDARD
STEAM PUMPS AIR LIFTS
GASOLINE ENGINES
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. CHICAGO, DALLAS, TEX.

During May

We had in bloom Lilacs, Honeysuckles, Caraganss and Flowering Currants, and in hardy plants, Scillas, Tulips, Fancies, &c.

Plums and Crab Apple trees with their mass of bloom were very ornamental.

Have you any of these growing, if not, order for next season.

H. L. PATMORE,
BRANDON NURSERY.

Pair ducks, Rouen—1, J. Kitson; 2, C. E. Smith; 3, A. G. H. Luxton.
 Pair ducks, any other variety—1 and 3, C. E. Smith; 2, A. G. H. Luxton.
 Ducks, Aylesbury, ducklings, 1900—1, C. E. Smith.
 Ducks, Pekin, ducklings, 1900—1, P. Kohler; 2, A. G. H. Luxton; 3, C. E. Smith.
 Pair ducks, Rouen, ducklings, 1900—1 and 3, A. G. H. Luxton; 2, J. Kitson.
 Ducks, any other variety, ducklings, 1900—1, C. E. Smith.

SPECIALS.

Most successful in Cochins classes—1, W. Anderson.
 Most successful in Leghorns—1, Walker Bros.
 Best breeding pen and best pen of fowls, any breed—1, T. H. Chambers.
 Best pen of fowls, any breed—1, T. H. Chambers.
 Best pair of fowls, any breed—1, W. Anderson.
 Best pair of Cochins—1, M. Abbey.
 Bronze turkeys—1, F. Hutchinson; 2, W. Nicholson.
 Embden geese—1, Walker Bros.
 Best pair Pekin ducks—1, F. Hutchinson.
 Two bushels red Eye wheat—1, F. Burton, Brandon; 2, J. Robertson, Brandon.
 Two bushels red Eye—1, W. Sanderson, Souris; 2, H. Cope, Brandon.
 Two bushels white Eye—1, John Ralston, Rapid City; 2, W. Sanderson.
 Two bushels wheat, any other variety—1, W. Sanderson; 2, J. M. Roddick, Brandon Hills.
 Six-rowed barley—1, A. Graham, Pomeroy; 2, J. D. Johnson.
 Six-rowed barley—1, J. Ralston; 2, G. Allison, Burnbank.
 White oats, milling—1, C. E. Longstaff, Brandon; 2, G. Burton.
 Banner oats—1, G. Burton; 2, Ed. Drury, Rapid City.
 Black oats—1, Jno. Ralston; 2, J. M. Roddick.
 Two bushels field peas—1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa.; 2, W. Sanderson.
 One peck white beans and 12 cobs corn, Man. or N.W.T.—1, J. Ralston.
 One bushel flax seed—1, A. Graham; 2, J. Ralston.
 Collection grain and field seeds—1, J. M. Roddick; 2, W. Sanderson.
 Sheaf of wheat, 1900—1, Ed. Drury; 2, Mrs. Abbey, Brandon.
 Sheaf of oats, 1900—1, E. Drury; 2, Harry Leachman, Wawanesa.
 Sheaf of barley, 1900—1, R. Reid, Forrest; 2, Ed. Drury.
 Bunch of pea vine, 1900—1, C. E. Longstaff; 2, W. Harper.
 Bunch green corn fodder, 1900—1, M. F. Irwin; 2, W. Harper.
 Cultivated grass—1, Vantassel & Son, Brandon; 2, Ed. Drury.
 Half-bushel timothy seed—1, W. M. Smith, Fairfield Plains, Ont.; 2, J. Kitson, Macdonald.
 Half-bushel millet seed—1, J. Ralston.
 Half-bushel Hungarian grass seed—1, W. M. Smith.
 Half-bushel Brome grass seed—1, G. Allison; 2, J. Ralston.
 Half-bushel native grass seed—1, J. Ralston.
 One peck native hops—1, W. Sanderson; 2, J. Ralston.
 Stand of cut flowers—1, J. Noonan.
 Collection of vegetables—1, J. Noonan, Brandon; 2, C. E. Weeks, Belmont; 3, Scott Bros., Brandon.

BUTTER.

Three firkins creamery butter—1, A. A. Jory; 2, Whitelaw & Race, Brandon; 3, Alex. Scott, Morris.
 Crock or firkin, farm—1, Jno. Ralston; 2, Mrs. Robt. Rodgers; 3, Mrs. W. J. Curtis.
 Basket of prints or rolls—1, Mrs. J. Mitchell; 2, Alice Pool; 3, A. B. Potter.
 Table use, 3 pounds—1, Jas. Graham; 2, Mrs. J. S. Abbott; 3, F. McKelvie.
 Granular, in brine—1, W. V. Edwards; 2, K. M. Gillrie; 3, F. Reid.
 Firkin, separator, 20 pounds—1, Jno. Ralston; 2, W. H. Young; 3, B. J. Foxall.
 Special prizes—Ornamental table—1, Mrs. D. McLean; 2, Mrs. A. E. G. B. Groome; 3, Miss M. Banks.
 Fifty pounds creamery—1, Whitelaw & Race.
 Dairy butter made by an Alexandra or Melotte cream separator—1, A. B. Potter.
 Twenty pound tub or crock—1, Mrs. Robt. Rodgers.
 Twenty pound tub or crock—1, Angus Campbell.
 Twenty pound tub or crock—1, Miss F. Curle; 2, Miss M. Tiffin; 3, Sylvia McCort.

CHEESE.

Factory cheese, colored or white—1, B. Dutton.
 Home-made cheese—1, Mrs. W. Nichol; 2, S. J. Boles; 3, Minnie Boles.

The dog show at Brandon was bigger and better than that at Winnipeg, where the special entry fees were a bar to intending exhibitors.

Neepawa.

When the people of Beautiful Plains decide to get up anything it generally "goes." Particularly did their executive ability come into evidence in connection with their fair at Neepawa on the 7th and 8th inst. The attendance was good both days—the last day very large—and the display splendid. An addition of some 20 exhibitors had been made over last year, with an increase of some 250 exhibits. In all the important departments the competition was strong, and in most of them the quality of the exhibits was particularly good. "Old Sol," too, favored the occasion with his smiles.

HORSES.

The horse judges found their task no light one. The number of entries in the heavy classes was especially large and the quality of the stock shown of a high order. No general purpose class had been provided for in the prize list, but when something like ten teams, seventeen brood mares and thirteen foals of 1900, of varying weights, were lined up in the ring for agricultural horses, those in charge decided to facilitate the matter of judging and give good horses of different weights a chance for fair competition, and a general purpose class was created. The high quality of the teams shown throughout was a matter of very much comment. The foals also were a remarkably good exhibit. In heavy draft stallions S. McLean showed two, viz., Pride of the West, a heavy, evenly-balanced horse, and his sire, the well-known Charming Charlie, an extra well-preserved beast at 17 years of age. T. J. Munroe's Shire, Ringmaster, a closely-coupled, smooth animal, also showed up well, as did also his stock. Woodburn Prince, a fairly good-sized horse, was also shown by H. S. Stewart. In the light classes some very nice young stock, the get of Pilny, were especially good. Judges of heavy horses were J. E. Smith, Brandon, and F. B. Davidson, Neepawa. In light horses awards were placed by T. J. Charleton, Portage la Prairie, and Dr. Swenerton, V.S., Carberry. Awards were as follows:—

HEAVY DRAFT.—Stallion—1, S. McLean's Pride of the West; 2, T. J. Munroe's Ringmaster. Team—1, R. Dadds; 2, Munroe. Brood mare—1, Robt. Elliott; 2, Munroe. Foal of 1900—1, Alex. Miller; 2, Elliott. Two-year-old—1, Munroe. Yearling—1, S. McLean.

AGRICULTURAL.—Team—1, J. C. Humeson; 2, Alex. Keachie. Brood mare—1, S. McLean; 2, Thos. Grasby; 3, S. Benson (highly recommended). Foal of 1900—1, W. Card; 2, S. Benson. Three-year-old—1, D. Eamos; 2, John Clarke. Two-year-old—1, Jesse Curtis; 2, A. Willerton. Yearling—1, Jesse Curtis; 2, Robt. Elliott.

GENERAL PURPOSE.—Team—1, R. A. Johnston; 2, W. Willoughby. Brood mare—1, W. Card; 2, Mrs. Street. Foal of 1900—1, W. Thompson; 2, James Coulter. Two-year-old—1, W. D. Dunsmore; 2, R. A. Johnstone.

CARRIAGE.—Stallion—1, H. S. Stewart's Coach, Golden King. Team—1, W. Willoughby; 2, Mat. Kilpatrick. Brood mare—1, G. H. Killburn; 2, S. Benson. Foal of 1900—1, W. McIntyre; 2, G. H. Killburn. Three-year-old—1, R. Thorpe; 2, W. A. Scott. Two-year-old—1, Hugh Stewart; 2, R. Halpenny. Yearling—1, Mrs. Street; 2, R. Halpenny. Yearling—1, J. Jackson; 2, R. Burns.

ROADSTERS.—Stallion—1, Stewart Bros.' Standard-bred, Damo; 2, W. Willoughby's Standard-bred, Harry Emmett. Team—1, W. Hunt; 2, R. Routledge. Brood mare—1, S. Benson; 2, J. W. Pattison. Foal of 1900—1, S. Benson; 2, J. W. Pattison. Three-year-old—1, W. McIntyre; 2, Alf. Yeandle. Two-year-old—1, J. W. Pattison. Single driver—1, Ed. Fallis; 2, R. G. Dunsmore. Foal of 1900—1, Wm. Gallagher.

THOROUGHbred.—Three-year-old—1 and 2, Alf. Yeandle.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Saddle horse—1, Alf. Yeandle. Saddle pony (boy riders)—1, R. Davidson; 2, J. H. Irwin. Walking team—1, Geo. Forsythe; 2, Robt. Hope. Lady driver—1, Mrs. D. Howatt. Registered stallion and three of his get—1, S. McLean.

HORSE BREEDERS' SPECIALS.—Foals of 1900 from Ringmaster—1, Alex. Miller; 2 and 3, Jesse Curtis. Foals of 1900 from Chairman—1, W. Card; 2, James Coulter; 3, W. Thompson. Foals of 1900 from Golden King (Carriage)—1, W. J. Manning. Foal of 1900 from Golden King (Roadster)—1, Wm. Gallagher. Colts of 1898, 1899 or 1900 from Pride of the West—1, S. Benson; 2, Dan Eamos; 3, R. Elliott.

CATTLE.

The display of cattle was good. Most of those shown were Shorthorns and Shorthorn grades. In Shorthorns the exhibits of W. Card and Robt. Scott were particularly worthy of notice, although some nice individuals were exhibited by other men. A ring of six drew up at the call for aged bull, and when cows were asked for seven animals were shown. Some of the females in the Scott herd were much ad-

mired, being thick, well-fleshed and smooth animals. Card's bull, Smithfield Leader, is a well-made beast, but, perhaps, just a trifle under weight. Some of this exhibitor's females and young stock were very good. Pollock's second prize aged bull, Union Hero, is a mellow-feeling fellow of smooth appearance, but had close competition in a lower set, thick one shown by R. Lee, which had just passed the two-year mark. The yearling bull, Brownie, shown by Geo. Little, is a good-sized and straight-backed one. Herd prizes were competed for by W. Card, R. Scott, Stephen Benson and John R. Hamilton. Some four or five Herefords, headed by Lord Glencoe, shown by James Robertson, came in for a good deal of favorable criticism. The two Jerseys shown by B. R. Hamilton were also a couple of nice heifers. Grades mostly showed a good deal of merit. Judges were Geo. Hope, Carberry, and Duncan Hamilton, Shoal Lake. Prizes were as follows:

SHORTHORNS.—Bull—1, W. Card; 2, W. Pollock. Yearling bull—1, Geo. Little. Bull calf—1, R. Scott. Cow—1, R. Scott; 2, W. Card. Two-year-old heifer—1 and 2, R. Scott. Yearling heifer—1, R. Scott; 2, A. W. Caswell. Heifer calf—1 and 2, W. Card. Herd—1, W. Card; 2, R. Scott. Sweepstakes bull, all beef breeds—1, W. Card.

HEREFORDS.—All prizes went to James Robertson.

JERSEYS.—All prizes to B. R. Hamilton.

GRADES.—Cow—1, A. W. Caswell; 2, R. Scott. Two-year-old heifer—1, R. Scott; 2, P. Dempsey. Yearling heifer—1, P. Dempsey. Heifer calf—1, R. Johnston; 2, James Robertson. Fat cow—1, John H. Couzins; 2, James Robertson. Yearling steer—1, A. W. Caswell.

SHEEP.

The only exhibitor in sheep was J. A. McGill with a bunch of ten or twelve Cotswolds, headed by the old prize-winning Wellington, recently purchased from D. Hysop & Son. Some of the lambs in this flock were very good.

SWINE.

The long line of hog pens with so many animals of merit would have done no disgrace to a place much larger than Neepawa. McGill's herd is so full of prize-winners at Winnipeg and Brandon that it becomes pretty hard to win in the Berkshire class here. Thus the fine exhibit of Jos. Laddler (and this herd from the two stock boars down contains some splendid animals of the finest breeding), does not make very great showing on the prize list, while at other fairs they would have come in for high honors. The enterprise of Robt. Hope, Carberry, in coming over to show in such warm company, is commendable, and the nice exhibit of Geo. D. Ross, who is a new breeder, is worthy of note. Five aged Berkshire boars, all good ones, in a local show ring, is rather unusual. The quality of the Yorkshires shown by Walker and Dunn, the Poland Chinas by Robertson, and the Tamworth sow, show what an interest is taken by some of the farmers in the improvement of swine. R. McKenzie, High Bluff, awarded prizes in both pigs and sheep. Prizes in swine:—

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, over one year—1, J. A. McGill; 2, Geo. D. Ross. Boar under one year—1 and 2, J. A. McGill. Boar under six months—1, J. A. McGill; 2, Laddler. Sow over one year—1 and 2, J. A. McGill. Sow under six months—1, J. A. McGill; 2, Laddler. Sow and litter—1, Robert Hope; 2, Geo. D. Ross. Boar, any age—1, J. A. McGill.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, over one year—1, J. E. Walker. Boar, under one year—1, Geo. Dunn. Boar, under six months—1, Walker; 2, G. Dunn. Boar, any age—1, G. Dunn. Sow, over one year—1, G. Dunn; 2, Walker. Sow, under six months—1, Walker; 2, G. Dunn. Sow and litter—1, G. Dunn; 2, Walker.

POLAND CHINAS.—All the prizes in this breed went to James Robertson, who had out a nice exhibit.

TAMWORTHS.—A nice sow shown by M. Halpenny was the only animal in this breed.

GRADES.—Sow, over one year—1, Jesse Curtis; 2, W. Card. Sow, under one year—1, W. Card; 2, James Robertson.

POULTRY.

The last year or two has seen quite an increased interest in poultry among the farmers around Neepawa and there were entries in something like twenty classes. The quality of the birds was mostly satisfactory. In Barred and White Plymouth Rocks, Pekin ducks and geese the competition was strong. Some of the heaviest exhibitors were Robt. Hope, J. Skelding, J. W. Drysdale, B. F. Hartley, Jno. Andrews, Mrs. W. Walker, Jas. Robertson, F. McGill, W. Card, T. E. Harrison, I. H. Layng, Jas. E. Walker and Robt. Scott.

GRAIN AND SEEDS.

This was a good class. In the section for ten bushels red Eye there were six entries. Quality was good throughout. Prizes as follows:—Ten bushels red Eye—1, F. C. Harris; 2, J.

Duncan. Four bushels red Fyfe—1, F. C. Harris; 2, P. M. Stewart. White Fyfe—1, W. Brydon. Other variety—1, H. Stewart. White oats—1, W. Miller; 2, W. C. Stewart. Peas—1, J. B. Govenlock. Six-rowed barley—1, W. C. Stewart; 2, J. Thomson. Two-rowed barley—1, G. Dunn; 2, R. Elliott. Timothy seed—1, D. McNab; 2, J. H. Irwin. Flax seed—1, Jas. Robertson. Brome seed—1, J. Robertson. Rye grass seed—1, Jas. Robertson.

Grains in straw and vegetables were a very heavy exhibit. Vegetables were by far the heaviest and best our reporter has seen this year at any local fair. There were about 25 exhibits of potatoes alone.

Dairy was a fairly nice exhibit, but, on account of the hot weather it was difficult to show it in nice condition. Winners were Mrs. R. H. Halpenny, R. Hope, Mrs. J. Robertson, J. Thomson, Mrs. H. F. Warne, Mrs. Jno. Andrew, Mrs. R. Johnston, W. C. Stewart.

Ladies' work, etc., made a good display upstairs in the hall.

About half-a-dozen Duchess of Oldenburg apples, grown by W. L. Lyall, Portage la Prairie, were on exhibition.

Provincial Weed Inspector C. Braithwaite was present with a display of weeds.

A number of improvements in the way of new grand stand, new horse stable and in other ways have been made, but others are needed. The president, G. S. McGregor, secretary Wemyss and the directors deserve credit for their enterprise in pushing the interests of the society as they have this year.

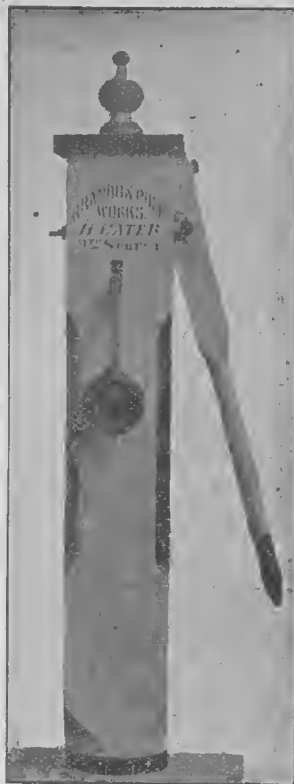
Souris.

This was a three-day fair and rather unfortunate in its weather. Just after the exhibits had got placed on the first day a spurt of very lively weather came along, blowing down the tents and injuring such exhibits as do not agree with such treatment. The second and principal day was perfect, with an extraordinary turnout of visitors. The town and show grounds were crowded with vehicles, and a big lot of business was crowded into the day's programme. Perhaps the event which excited most enthusiasm was a lacrosse match between Brandon and the local team, in which there was a lot of excellent play on both sides and only one damaged face. Brandon was fortunate in getting the only goal of the day, but the work of the local players was excellent. In the running and driving races there was very keen competition and we have not seen anywhere a better line of sports, which were protracted well into the evening. During the night there was a heavy thunderstorm and rainfall, which with the great attendance on the main day augured badly for the success of the third day's entertainment. But the directors may congratulate themselves on the one big day, which was good enough to make amends for other shortages.

Souris is well-known as the centre of one of the best farming districts in Manitoba, and but for the inconvenience to exhibitors of having to show for three days, there might perhaps be a better show than they now put up. Fitting before the show, and so much time lost there, are details that do not find favor with the average farmer. In spite of this difficulty, the show was one to be really proud of, and the mere names on the prize list do very scant justice to the high quality of almost every exhibit.

In heavy horses J. Taylor, Fairfax, was first for both team in harness and brood mare with foal at foot, J. Scott, Souris, second with team. In agricultural horses Staples was first with team, John Scharff, Monteth, second. In general purpose Scharff's team led, with J. H. Edgar second. H. McDonald had first place with a very neat mare and a capital colt by Ingmanthorpe Victor at foot. These are both a very good sort. J. Stevenson, Souris, had first for his Clyde stallion. H. Johnston had first for the only team of roadsters entered. In carriage horses, with five entries for team, J. Herriot, Souris, was first, T. Gardner second. For single driver Herriot again led, W. Winslow second. For saddle horses, A. L. Young first, J. Herriot second. The judge paid a deserved compliment to the high quality of the colts in the roadster class as about the best lot he had seen together at any similar show.

In cattle the quality was with very rare exceptions of a very high quality. W. B. Cockburn, Souris, had it much his own way with his Winnipeg exhibit of Shorthorns. Two good lots of Polled Angus were sent in by Turner, Carroll, and C. W. Speers, Griswold. The Jerseys of W. V. Edwards cut a big swathe at Winnipeg and are hard to match anywhere. His hull calf, bred by H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., is a beauty, and takes the eye of every dairy judge. He was sweepstakes male at Winnipeg and Brandon, and admired by Professor Shaw at Brandon. "Enuff said." It is very rare to see such a lot of farmers' cows as was here collected. One great milker with strong breeding power, of Shorthorn type, did not get a place in the grade dairy class, where she was entered, though perhaps the most valuable farmer's cow in the lot. The Staples herd of big roomy



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cows was Al as farmers' cows with beef and fair milking power combined, and other cows not placed at all were equally worthy of attention. We were much less impressed with the grade dairy lot, though one or two were nice. The Holsteins shown by J. Herriot were choice and an Ayrshire, son of Surprise of Buraside, shown by Alex. Wood, Souris, is also a good one. A good farmer's cow was a two-year-old black heifer, got by a Holstein bull, that should come to something good later on.

Swine were a good lot, two litters of Tamworths and their dams were about the best. Cockburn's Yorkshires made their mark at Winnipeg, and here had it their own way.

In grain the quantity was fair, the quality very good. Six-rowed barley from W. A. King very fine. Jas. Robertson had very good wheat, W. Saunderson second. King had other prizes in grain.

There was a very nice layout of vegetables, and some good flower exhibits, just a trifle knocked out by the previous night's overthrow of the tent overhead.

In butter there was a good quantity, but what we tasted was rather oversalted. J. Ziegler, John Murin, John Mair, J. Russell, etc., had first prizes in the leading classes.

The poultry exhibit was pretty large, W. Anderson and A. J. Carter, both of Brandon, taking a large proportion of the honors.

Minnedosa.

The fair at Minnedosa on July 31st passed off quietly. Falling upon the first day of Brandon's fair, some of the principal exhibits were not so likely to be present. The attendance, also, was affected, although the weather was good.

The horses, however, were a large exhibit, there being 174 entries in this class. Among them were some nice animals. One of the most interesting competitions was that of heavy stallion and three of his get. Pride of the West, Clyde, owned by S. McLean, secured first place, bringing forward a trio of very fine young stock. Neilstone Purity, a very handsome grey Shire, owned by L. McLean, made a strong showing as an individual, also showing good stock. Chairman, a brown Clyde, shown by John McGilvray, was also a creditable exhibit, with a string of good colts. Meadow Sweet, Clyde, shown by the Basswood Horse Breeders' Association, was a large animal, but did not show the evenness of the other three.

In light stallion and three of get, Stewart Bros. secured first place with Damo. The prizes for heavy draft teams fell to Thos. Gray and D. B. Ross. Four extra fine general purpose teams were shown. W. Willoughby and John Wilson secured first and second places, although two teams shown by J. W. & H. Gourlay were also worthy of notice. In some of the other sections the competition was good.

The heaviest exhibitors in the horse ring were

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ROSSENDALE, MARCH 5TH, 1900.

MR. S. S. MAYER,

Dear Sir,—Your agent was here, wanting to sell me a box of your medicine. I supposed it to be like all other cure-alls, and would not buy. However, I had a horse take fever last fall, and I was advised to try your fever medicine. But I had none. So I went and borrowed a bottle off a neighbor, and it done so much good that I went to your agent and bought two more bottles, and now she is well and hearty. Then I bought a box, and have used your colic medicine on a horse. Two doses done its work, and I can highly recommend your liniment.

Yours truly, MAT. VENNARD, Sec. 28, 9-9.

Prepared only by S. S. MAYER, Cartwright.

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Hugh Gourlay, Alex. Cameron, Elmas Jones, L. N. Jackson, Buchanan Bros., S. McLean, L. McLean, K. Murray, and Robertson Bros. The judges were W. B. Waddell, Minnedosa; R. Dennison, Newdale, and W. Willoughby, Glendale.

The cattle ring was better filled than upon some former occasions, and in some sections good stock was shown; but in a few cases the quality of the exhibits was not up to what we would like to see. The principal exhibitors of Shorthorns were A. E. Hole, P. Crerar, and Thos. Taylor. R. T. Sanderson won first place in the class for aged Shorthorn bull with a beast good enough to win in stronger competition. A. Cameron secured second place in this class and James Ewens was also an exhibitor.

In yearling Shorthorn bull A. E. Hole secured first place with Manitoba Duke, a very straight and even light roan, which should make a fine beast. A close second, a stylish bull and one which should also make a useful animal, was exhibited by Kenneth Murray. The winning bull calf, Dundonald, shown by Hole is also worthy of special notice. Two other fairly good calves were in competition. A number of Shorthorn females were shown, and the prizes pretty well divided. Hole secured first place for herd, with Taylor second.

A few Herefords were shown by James Robertson, Glendale, and Jas. Ewens. The representatives of this breed were all good animals. The firsts in each case went to Robertson, although a cow shown by Ewens was a very fine one, but was placed second on account of a little disadvantage in size. A good string of some half dozen Jerseys were shown by Sparring. D. B. Ross, Stewart and Crerar, and T. Taylor, made up a good sized exhibit of grade stock. Judges were Dan. Hamilton, Neepawa; A. Laundry and John Ross.

prizes were offered for nearly all the leading pure breeds, yet only one pure-bred animal, a Percheron stallion, was shown. The heavy draft class had a few good entries, while the general purpose class brought out a capital showing, so also did the roadsters.

The display of cattle was not large. Some excellent animals were shown, but some indifferent ones also. The beef breeds were represented by Shorthorns shown by about half a dozen different men, a few fat cattle and a fair number of grades. The dairy breeds had a few representatives in each class and a very small lot of dairy grade cows. The show of sheep was a very small one. None of the Downs were shown, nor Leicesters. A few were shown in the any other variety class and a nice line of fat sheep.

Swine were an excellent exhibit. Berkshires and Poland Chinas made two good classes, while others were shown. Poultry made a grand display and perhaps shows the highest improvement of any class. Garden produce was simply marvellous, while grains and grasses were away up. Dairy produce and ladies' department were as usual well to the fore and of high quality. J. A. Turner, Millarville, was sent by the Territorial Department of Agriculture to judge and placed the awards on horses, cattle and sheep. Messrs. C. Gallagher and A. Cover judged the swine, while C. B. Shantz judged poultry.

Central Assiniboia.

The three societies of Indian Head, Qu'Appelle Station and Fort Qu'Appelle held their fourth annual union exhibition at Fort Qu'Appelle this year on the 2nd and 3rd of August.

It was a decidedly creditable show, in the ex-

It was a most successful show, there being 555 entries made by 57 persons.

The horse display was a fairly good one. Wm. Cowan had out two good draft teams and a general purpose one, while the roadster and carriage classes were excellent. The cattle came in off the grass and were in sleek condition, and the whole exhibit showed considerable improvement upon last year. All the pure-bred animals competed against each other. This brought Shorthorns and Herefords together. The former were shown by Messrs. Wood and Pritchard, and the Herefords by Tbos. Courtney, manager for M. Boyd, of Bobcaygeon, Ont., who has a ranch south of the town. The Herefords were in fine shape and had the lead. Pritchard secured first for aged cow and two-year-old heifer for the Shorthorns, also the \$50 silver cup for the best Shorthorn herd, while the white faces secured a \$100 cup for the best herd of bull and five females on the ground. Sheep and swine made very small entries.

Dairy exhibits came out in fair force and the show of eggs, bread, cake and pastry was, as usual, large and good. Poultry made a very poor showing, only a few entries being made. The display of vegetables and roots was good considering the earliness of the fair. Ladies' work was, as usual, an excellent display.

Some well filled and well headed samples of green grain, barley, oats and wheat were on view and attracted considerable attention. A few exhibits of last year's grain occupied a corner by themselves.

The Territorial Government supplied the judge for cattle, sheep and swine in James Bray, Longburn, Man.

The performance in front of the grand stand was good and well received by the large audience, but the balloon ascension was a failure owing to a high wind.



A Trio of Prize-Winning Dogs at Brandon Fair, 1900.

Sheep were shown by H. Gourlay and H. Cameron.

Swine were not a heavy exhibit. Jas. Ewens showed two Berkshire boars and two Berkshire sows, and took all the prizes for this class in the aged sections. Arch. McLean had a good Berkshire sow and litter, winning first. James Robertson had a nice small exhibit of Poland Chinas.

Not very many poultry were shown. H. Cameron, J. Grsham and M. D. Fraser were the most successful exhibitors.

Grains were fairly good. Principal winners were Ed. Sharp, A. Cameron, D. B. Ross, N. Campbell and Robertson Bros. Jas. Robertson made a nice exhibit of Brome and Western Rye grass seed, also flax seed.

Roots were a small exhibit, but some good potatoes were shown.

Dairy produce was not a large exhibit, but the quality was good. Prizes for farm dairy butter went to Mrs. Ross and Francis Rose; table butter, John Scott and Mrs. John Moad.

Strathcona.

The seventh annual show of the South Edmonton Agricultural Society, held August 1st and 2nd, was the most successful in its history. Although the weather was uncertain and somewhat disagreeable, interfering with the programme of sports, yet the attendance was larger and the gate receipts fully \$100 more than ever before.

The number of exhibitors and exhibits show a considerable advance on previous years. For a stock country, such as Edmonton district claims to be, and is, the exhibit of stock was not as extensive as it should be.

The exhibit of horses was small. Though

hibits pertaining to live stock and also in various other features, as, for instance, the ladies' department. The cattle classes were well filled and the animals on exhibition were of high average quality. They evidenced the fact that much attention was being given to the introduction of good blood into that western country. The quality of the swine was good, but the classes were not very well filled and the same remarks apply also to the sheep. The principal exhibitors of swine were F. F. Goodwin, F. S. Skinner, J. Howden and Chas. Stephens. Among the principal exhibitors of cattle were J. A. McDonald, J. R. North and Mr. Van Veen. The last named exhibitor made a good showing both in Herefords and Galloways. The condition of the cattle was a surprise to the judge, notwithstanding that nearly all of them had had no other feed than the grasses of the ranges. About three o'clock of the first day of the fair a fierce thunderstorm occurred. The violence of the wind was such that it threw down the tents and also the grand stand. The old inhabitants claim that it was the worst storm even seen in the neighborhood. The directors' tent went down with the others. The tent in which the exhibit of fancy work was also blown down, and the exhibits within were greatly damaged. The swine sheds were also blown down. There were several runaways, but fortunately nobody was seriously injured. The directors deserve great credit for getting up a prize list that would bring out so fair an exhibit, and they are deserving of much sympathy in the loss sustained through the visitation of the storm. Professor Shaw judged cattle.

Prince Albert.

The Lorne Agricultural Society had a very successful fair on August 3rd, at Prince Albert.

Moosomin.

The Moosomin Agricultural Society held their annual fair on the 8th and 9th of August. The weather was all that could be desired and the attendance good. This year sees a change from a one-day fall show to a two-day summer one. As a consequence some sections were not so well filled as in past years, and we question the wisdom of spreading a show over two days when one day could be made to do, especially in harvesting time.

There was a right good show of horses, the various classes being fairly well filled with horses of good quality. Roadsters and carriage horses were particularly well shown and competition strong. Prizes were very well distributed. Taken as a whole, the cattle made a very fine showing. In the beef breeds of pure bred stock the leading exhibitors were R. McLeod, J. F. Day, and Wm. Henderson. In the dairy class Isaac Pearce and W. Evans were to the front. There were good grade classes both for beef and dairy. In sheep A. B. Smith had out a fine exhibit and carried off most of the awards for both long and short woolled sheep. M. F. Fry and James Galbraith had good entries. Swine were a very small exhibit, A. B. Smith securing all the awards. Jas. Bray, Longburn, judged the cattle, sheep and swine for the Territorial Government.

Poultry made a very poor showing, though there were some especially good birds shown. The chicks were good. W. M. Taylor, Fleming, had a fine pair of Barred Plymouth Rocks. The dairy exhibit was not a large one, but it was good what there was of it. Grain in the sheaf made a very creditable showing for this year, while the show of grain was good. Grasses made a nice showing. Vegetables and roots were not so numerous as in past years. The

exhibit altogether in the hall was not so extensive as last year.

Territorial Weed Inspector Willing had his weed tent present, and on a large folding table, which he carries with him, had samples of the farmers' enemies. His tent had many visitors and he was kept busy answering questions.

Regina.

The second annual exhibition of the Regina Agricultural Association was formally opened on August 8th by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Forget at Mackintosh Park. A detachment of the local boys' brigade formed a guard of honor. Rains the previous few days had more than laid the dust and a heavy rain and wind storm the first day of the fair blew down a large sized tent, moved the roof of the agricultural hall and turned over considerable fence, besides doing other damage. This rain, no doubt, kept away quite a number that would have otherwise been in attendance. It also put the swine pens in a most filthy condition. Some of the boars broke out and enjoyed a "free for all," with the result that the services of a V.S. were required in the morning.

In horses there were 85 entries, A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, were out with their Winnipeg winners, and carried away a good share of prizes in the heavy draught and general purpose classes. R. J. Kiunon's Glenfarg was again the fore for aged heavy draught stallion, with Brown Bros.' Boydston's Heir second. In three-year-olds A. & G. Mutch's Prince Stanley was to the front with an entry of John McMichael's, Qu'Appelle, second. Thos. Bartou had the lead in teams, J. D. Traynor for brood mare with foal, A. & G. Mutch for filly or gelding, H. Pierce for yearling and J. D. Traynor for foal, while A. & G. Mutch secured the Horse Breeders' Association's diploma for stallion and three of his get.

In the general purpose class D. A. Macdonald was out with Sandy McDuff. A. & G. Mutch's team was to the top, while they also won in other sections, as did also R. J. Kinnon, A. Neville, J. C. Moore, R. McNeil and others. The roadster or carriage class was well filled. J. Forrester showed his Standard-bred, Modward, and R. S. Fulton, Moose Jaw, his Thoroughbred, Rumpus. Pair and single roadsters made good entries, as did some of the younger classes. Ponies made a nice showing.

In cattle there were in all 68 entries, the Ayrshires being the banner class. Shorthorns made a small entry and were just from the field. The principal exhibitors were Chas. Hill, Qu'Appelle, and S. Beach. Only three Herefords were shown by D. A. Purdy, a cow and two calves, all in excellent condition and a great credit to the breed. No other beef breeds were represented. Only two fat cattle were shown by S. Beach.

In the dairy breeds the Ayrshires had the lead. J. C. Pope, Regina, having the largest entry, and a very creditable one indeed. Grades made a large ordinary class, with names already mentioned as principal winners. In milk cattle J. C. Pope had the lead. In the milk test conducted by F. W. Ferguson, the winners were—1, C. Stenshorn; 2, J. C. Pope; 3, R. C. Tennant.

Jos. Fessant, Edgley, showed a few Shropshires, the only sheep out. There was a very full class of Berkshires present. H. McIlree, J. V. Boyd, J. D. Traynor and the Regina Industrial School were the exhibitors and prizes were well distributed. A nice lot of grades and a few fat pigs were shown. Poultry were not shown in very large numbers.

There was a large entry of dairy produce, of good average quality. Mrs. J. C. Pope was the leading winner, others were J. Martin, A. E. Risk, Mrs. D. Kennedy, W. Clancy, R. McNeil, and J. R. Hoyle. Grains and grasses in the sheaf made an excellent showing, while the high quality of the roots and vegetables was a surprise to the people themselves. House plants, cut flowers were good, as was also the collection of fruit shown by J. A. W. McInnis. Domestic manufactures and ladies' work generally were excellent and up to the usual high standard. The programme of sports was good, but interfered with some by the rain.

Summer Fair Notes.

Manager Yule should certainly feel proud of the fine condition in which he brought out his 60 head of cattle to the fairs. They were all in high condition and in perfect bloom.

A modest beginning has been made in the planting of ornamental trees, but if this is to be a permanent success there must be more preliminary cultivation of the soil. No tree will flourish in new land.

The thoughtfulness of the promoters of the Brandon fair in providing barrels of ice water

for drinking purposes at various points on the ground is worthy of notice. They are also to be commended for furnishing a number of suitable quiet places with seats for visitors.

H. Cater, Brandon, had on exhibition a large display of wooden and iron pumps of various kinds. They were well set up and tastefully arranged, with a man at all times in attendance to explain their working. This display was awarded the diploma for the best exhibit of its kind on the grounds.

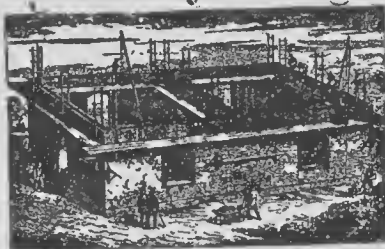
At Brandon a pure-bred bull came into the show ring with his feet in very bad shape. We think it a shame that a man who aspires to be a stock breeder should so neglect his stock as to allow his hooves to grow all out of shape until the little gaffers round the ring call out, "Say, he's got snow-shoes on!"

At Brandon fair pedigrees were required for all cattle appearing in the ring. The necessity of insisting upon observing this rule is seen when we know that in one or two cases at this fair prizes would otherwise have gone to stock which were not registered in the herd books named in the prize list.

W. Swenerton, Carberry, general agent for the Ripley Feed Cooker, had one of his cookers on the grounds at Winnipeg and Brandon, and gave full explanations of its workings to the large number of farmers who interested themselves in this useful line of farm equipment. A practical illustration of its usefulness was made by cooking feed for a number of the stockmen. The exhibit was an interesting one, and secured a diploma at Brandon.

A ladies' parlor is one of the wants which none of our fair managers seem to have yet noticed. It may be natural that a board of directors composed entirely of men—and busy men at that—may not have thought as fully as should be along the line of the needs of the many thousands of lady guests which are annually entertained as visitors. Perhaps it would not be out of place to ask if the election of at least one lady on the directorate, even if only as associate director, might not be helpful in making the fairs more pleasant and profitable from the ladies' standpoint.

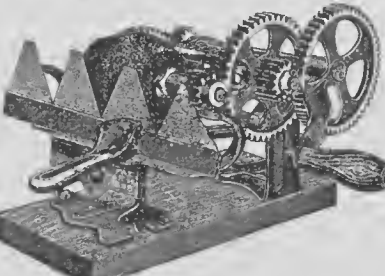
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West Lome, Ontario, Can., Dec. 14, 1898.

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Dear Sirs:—A year ago I had a valuable horse which got lame. I took him to the Veterinary Surgeon who pronounced it Occult Spavin and gave me little hope, although he applied a sharp blister. This made matters only worse and the horse became so lame that it could not stand up. After trying everything in my power I went to a neighbor and told him about the case. He gave me one of your books and I studied it carefully and being resolved to do the utmost in favor of my horse, went to the nearest drug store and got a bottle of your Spavin Cure and applied it strictly according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I noticed an improvement, and when the seventh bottle was about half used, my horse was completely cured and without leaving a blemish on him. After ceasing treatment I gave the horse good care and did some light work with him, wishing to see if it had effected a cure. I then started to work the horse hard and to my entire satisfaction he never showed any lameness through the whole summer. I can recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure not only as an excellent, but as a sure remedy, to any one that it may concern. Yours truly, SAMUEL TRITTEN.

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Preparing for Winter.

By Alberta, Calgary.

Amidst the many signs of prosperity and plenty that are so evident in and around the district of Alberta, one cannot help reflecting upon the fickle changes of nature which last year inundated us with prolonged rains; whilst she smiled upon Manitoba in her most charming manner. This year, again, she has thought proper to reverse the medal. We are basking in her smiles; our crops are splendid; our beef prospects excellent, and our very important question, of hay, an assured success. Whilst you in Manitoba have to face the grave responsibility of reduced crops and an evident shrinkage of winter fodder for your stock. A short crop itself is serious enough for any farmer; but, when he has to figure on the number of his stock—be they horses or cattle—and finds the straw stack short, the hay stack slender, and a long and uncertain winter before him, it makes a man reflect seriously on the possibility of how he is to pull through until next spring with the least loss to himself and his stock.

The first thought to strike one would be to sell off what absolutely had to be sacrificed and to try to pull the remainder through. In the case of an individual it would be the better policy; but when it affects a whole community, and every individual is imbued with the same idea, it becomes almost a calamity, since the fundamental laws of supply and demand are completely knocked out of time.

Farmers in Manitoba have for the past year or two received high and remunerative prices for their surplus stock, the demand having almost outstripped the supply; but, should this year's surplus stock—as well as much of your standing stock—be rushed on to the market, the result must be an immense sacrifice and great and bitter loss to the vendor, a loss which, when added to that of crop, must hamper the farmer for several years to come.

There seems to me an opening by which this difficulty might be lessened. It may prove an opening, vague and shadowy, but yet one which may be of benefit to some men, and as such I would venture to suggest to the farmers of Manitoba the feasibility of shipping their stock to the Northwest, where they could be wintered at such a figure as would, at any rate, entail no loss and give the probability of making a gain. To this plan there is, I know, the great drawback of transportation and freight. Still, these are difficulties that can be modified. I am convinced that under the circumstances the C. P. R. would favorably consider the question of rates, and for return freight next spring, and would be willing to give liberal reductions. Against this return freight, however, there is an alternative, and one which I think will bear looking into.

Every spring there is a big demand here and high prices for stock. It pays us to go to Manitoba to buy your stock, ship them up here, run every risk attached thereto, and all that, in the face of the knowledge that it will take some months to acclimatise them. Now, if many of your farmers stand to have a loss this fall, could it not be minimised by a number of them combining amongst themselves to fill a car, ship it to some responsible man, who will see them "properly wintered." By that I do not mean existence simply supported, but well sheltered and well fed. Then, when the spring comes round, if they want their stock, the C. P. R. must be approached for a return rate. But if, on the other hand, they choose to

sell, they will have the advantage of offering "Alberta wintered" stock, will secure a high figure and reap themselves that profit which at the present moment affords a handsome living to the middleman. I am confident that were I to look round, even my own immediate neighborhood, I could place many a carload with responsible men, who would take every care that the animals entrusted to them would be brought through in the best of condition, and with the least expense.

Should any Manitoba farmer think favorably of the plan, and require any further particulars, I shall be glad to give him any help that lies in my power, on his writing to me under cover of The Nor'-West Farmer.

The Scottish National Show.

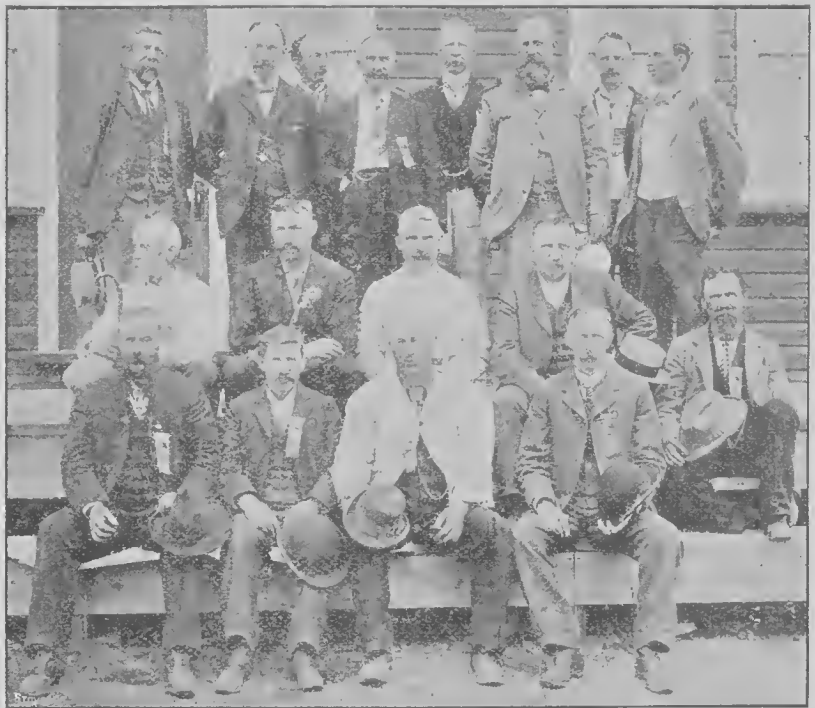
The annual show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland was held at Stirling in the middle of July. As usual

victory was as popular as it was well-merited. Though some English breeders got prizes the North of Scotland blood was prominent all through. Lord Lovat's Beaufort herd strongly predominant. The Queen has refused \$10,000 for Royal Duke.

Polled Angus had some very good, the rest ordinary. The male champion of the breed was Diaz, also first at the English Royal. The Queen was again first and champion with the five-year-old cow Irene, from Balmoral. In Galloways there was a specially good display for both numbers and quality. Clark's five-year-old, Cedric 4th of Tarbreoch, was first and champion. Sir Robert Jardine's Nancy Lee 3rd was the best female of the breed.

Highland cattle made a grand showing. T. V. Smith, of Ardnornish, owned the aged bull at the head and a wonderful cow, brindled, bred also at Ardnornish, topped the females.

Ayrshires with a well filled class were



A Number of the Directors of the Brandon Fair, 1900.

Henry Nichol. H. L. Patmore. F. J. Clark, Mgr. A. F. Campbell.
W. Ferguson. T. E. Kelly. Wm. Middleton. I. R. Strome.
Chas. Pilling. A. C. McPhail. R. E. A. Leech. W. J. Lindsay, Pres.
R. Fortune. W. Anderson. W. Chalmers. J. P. Brisbin. T. Jasper.

Shorthorns were the great feature of the show, yearlings of the breed being of uncommonly high, even quality. A white bull, Sportsman, bred by Sir John Gilmour, of Montrave, headed the aged class. Lord Rosebery came next and John Handley, a well-known North of England breeder, got third. In three-year-olds, the invincible Royal Duke, champion of England and Ireland, was again on top. Colonel Graham Stirling second with Bright Star. McLennan's Lord Lovat headed the yearlings, but another half dozen good ones made it a close run for him. On the female side the gem of the show was the Queen's two-year-old Rose of Sharon. Next to her in merit was another heifer, Maritana, owned and bred by the Queen. The championship of the males went to the Queen's Royal Duke, with Sportsman as reserve. The female championship went to Rose of Sharon, Maritana reserve. For best Shorthorn in the Show Royal Duke was preferred to Rose of Sharon. It is rare to find three such cattle in one herd and the Queen's

led by Mitchell's Commander, already first at both Scotch and Royal shows. Howie's White Rose 2nd best female.

Clydesdales are the favorite draft horse of Scotland, and the display was worthy of the breed. In aged stallions Prince Thomas, bred by Webster, for which \$4,700 was paid by Messrs. Montgomery, was first, Webster's Lord Fauntleroy second, Casabianca, the Glasgow champion, third. In three-year-olds, Smith's Drumflower, first at the Royal, led, Webster's Baron Kitchener second, Kilpatrick third with Gartley's Heir. In two-year-olds Webster again led with Baron's Crown, Clark's Pride of Beacon second. In mares the turnout was very large and good, Webster's Lady Lothian getting the champion cup. The great feature of the show was the continued success of Baron's Pride as a sire of winners.

Sheep were a grand exhibit, the Border Leicesters leading. Oxford Downs are beginning to work their way into the South of Scotland, where they cross with other breeds.

The Flatt Shorthorn Sale.

This sale, which has attracted much interest in advance owing to the high quality and number of the cattle offered, took place at Chicago on August 7th. The prices averaged were the highest made at any sale of pure bred cattle since 1884 and, but for the intense heat on the day of sale and days previous and its depressing effect on the condition of the cattle, that average would have been considerably higher. A good many of the cattle were imported, and had been selected regardless of expense, but with great care and judgment, and the home raised stock were selected with equal discrimination. The animals from Mr. Flatt's own farm were on the ground a week before the show, but the three good ones from the Greenway herd which were shown at Winnipeg had the disadvantage of being a week on the road, but in spite of this they came out in as good bloom as any of the others. "Jimmy" can be trusted to bring out the best that is in anything he handles. The heat was great even for Chicago, up to 94°, and one whole night the cattle had to be taken from the stable out on to the street, it was so hot and the animals were in such high condition. As shown in the ring the stock did not look so badly, but as they had been handled in the stables by intending buyers the heat prostration from which all were more or less suffering told a good deal against enthusiasm in the ring next day.

The veteran Colonel F. M. Woods, Lincoln, Nebraska, was auctioneer, and fully 600 of the best-known Shorthorn men on the continent were there. The Canadian contingent included W. B. Watt, Capt. T. E. Robson, H. Smith, J. M. Gardhouse, R. Gibson, R. Miller, J. Isaac, H. Cargill, W. T. Pettitt, H. Wade, J. Yule, and others. Of these who bade freely and purchased were Capt. Robson, J. Isaac, who got a yearling heifer; H. Smith a cow and calf. Some of the best things went below their value and would in more favorable weather conditions have made a good deal higher figures. The sale was a straight, clean one all through, and the collection and distribution of such a number of choicely bred cattle is a bright tribute to Canadian judgment and enterprise.

Mr. Flatt deserves the gratitude of every Canadian breeder for this grand display in the great stock capital of the continent and we trust at some future time to see it repeated under more favorable conditions. We may add that in spite of the intense heat, by which John Isaac was temporarily prostrated, Colonel Woods put the whole 59 head through the ring in four hours, or four minutes per animal.

The highest figure in the sale, \$2,600, was made by Imp. Mayflower 5th, a two-year-old red, bred by Lionel de Rothschild. She went to G. M. Casey, Shawnee, Missouri. Mayflower 4th, a Scotch bred four-year-old roan, made \$2,000, paid by E. W. Bowen, Delphi, Ind. Queen of the Louans, a yearling bred by H. F. Brown, Minneapolis, made \$1,800. Fair Duchess, two-year-old from Fletcher, of Rosehaugh, Scotland, made \$1,550. The fifth highest figure in females, Mildred 6th, bred by Watt Bros., of Salem, Ont., and first prize winner at Winnipeg Industrial, went to E. S. Kelly, Springfield, Ohio, for \$1,325. Manager Yule has good reason to be proud that an animal from his herd should distance cows selected from the crack herds of Britain, and imported for the express purpose of showing the best qualities of the English Shorthorns. The other two animals from the Greenway herd, Dora Stamford, 1st 3-year-old at last Industrial, went to Wisconsin at \$900, and Matchless 18th, second at Winnipeg in the aged class, brought \$850, and goes to Iowa. Cornelia, sired by the noted prize-winning bull Cornerstone, bred by A. M. Gordon, Newton, Aberdeen, made \$1,275, and Lady Percy, a two-year-old from Philo L. Mills, \$1,000. The heifer May Queen, bought by John Isaac, was also bred by Mills and sired by Lordly Archer. Robt. Miller, Stouffville, Ont., bought nine-year-old Missie of Meidpath at \$575. H. Smith, Hay, Ont., gave \$700 for three-year-old Sensation.

In bulls, Golden Fame, bought by W. D. Flatt two years ago at John Isaac's sale, to head his herd, and one of the best known animals in Canada, sold much below what had been offered for him at private sale. His dam, Golden Drop 10th, is noted in Aberdeenshire as an animal of great scale and an uncommonly good breeder, and of a fine milking strain. Golden Fame has been a sure stock-getter, and he was thought a great bargain when knocked down to E. S. Donahey, Kellogg, Iowa, for \$1,450. E. W. Bowen, purchaser of the \$2,000 cow, Mayflower 4th, got Orange Chief at \$1,510, the highest priced bull of the sale. He was imported by Cargill & Son. The next two bulls are of special interest to Manitoba breeders, as both of them were sired by Judge, the renowned bull at the head of the Prairie Home herd. They were both bred by Watt Bros., of Salem. Royal Banner, first in 1899 in the yearling class at Toronto, was secured by H. F. Brown at \$1,505 to head his young herd at the coming state fairs; the other one, Royal Standard, second at same show, went to Wisconsin at \$625.

We can quite believe that Manager Yule is

just hugging himself with delight to think that a home bred bull, without all the glory that goes with being imported and having a fashionable pedigree, should come within \$5 of the highest priced bull at the sale. Well he might, for it is no small honor for Judge.

Of the other imported bulls offered, Magenta made \$1,100; Primate of Dalmeny, \$1,075; J. I. Marengo, \$1,025, and Royal Archer, \$1,000. This grand collection is now scattered over 12 states and the total realized for the 59 head was \$46,825, an average of \$793.60 per head. We understand that after seeing the sample of the Greenway herd at Chicago, F. Brown, North Yamhill, Oregon, made up his mind to come north and see the whole herd with a view to business.

Mr. Hatfield, a well-known Pincher Creek rancher, says there is no such thing as mange in that district. What was thought to be mange is, he contends, only the old-fashioned buffalo itch.

Thos. Breesaw, Oak Lake, has had five cows die, believed to be by poison put out last winter in a carcass to kill wolves. They may have gnawed the bones or the poison been on the pasture round them.

R. M. Marquis, at a sheep shearing plant near Martinsdale, Montana, broke the world's record for shearing sheep. In 14 hours and 46 minutes he sheared 360 wethers with a power clipper. The weight of wool taken off was 2,520 pounds, or an average of seven pounds each.

In the account given of the carriage horses at Winnipeg Exhibition our reporter states that "A. McCaig's horse was thrown out because his papers were not right." Mr. McCaig says this is a mistake, as he was awarded the second prize; his papers were all right, and his name appears as a winner in the prize list.

A yearling ram from the famous Riby Grove flock of Lincolns was lately sold by auction for 1,000 guineas, equal to \$5,250. He was champion at the Royal and will be taken abroad. Three other rams made over \$1,000 each. The Shorthorns sold on the same farm made up to \$1,875, a bull and a cow each going at that figure.

The record for cattle shipments was broken last week, when nine train loads of prime Alberta beef were loaded for the British markets in four days. The cattle were all loaded at points between Calgary and Macleod. Nine train loads in four days is a good record—nearly 2,300 head. Alberta's cattle industry is all right.—Herald.

Do not try to cool an over heated hog off too quickly, by dashing cold water over the entire body, as it is liable to result in disaster. The better way is to commence pouring water on the head and nose, continuing it for about two minutes, and then work back slowly. By so doing you avoid running the risk of the pigs dying.

R. McKenzie, High Bluff, Man., reports sales: "I have sold recently Berkshires as follows: one pair each to Aaron Legge, Minto, N.D., U.S.; J. M. Scott, Morden, Man.; Thomas Patterson, Boissevain; J. A. McConnell, Kenlis, Assa. One boar to each of the following: Archie McMillan, Meadow Lea, Man.; James Moffat, Oakville; T. H. Kelly, Dauphin; I had some enquiries from Ontario this year for stock, to show in Toronto, after I was through with them at Winnipeg, but as I did not show I had none fitted for show purposes. I have had a number of enquiries for Perfection, the stock boar. He is in great shape and is as smart as ever."

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This question is often asked, and the answer depends on whether a man has a lot of money to spend or little.

GET OUR CATALOGUE or SEE OUR GUNS.

Advise with us, and we will give you an honest opinion and good value.

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EYE, EAR, THROAT AND HEAD TROUBLES

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It gives permanent cures.

It cures Catarrh, Deafness, Noises in the Head, Headache, Neuralgia, Asthma, and all lung troubles.

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has a record of 19 years of successful curing.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

To all who purchase "ACTINA" within the next 15 days we will refund money if after a six months' trial it does not prove satisfactory.

Write for Free Booklet "The Eye and its Diseases."

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WINNIPEG.

Also General Agent Victor Safes and Vault Doors.

Among the Breeders.

King Bros., Wawanesa, Man., have over 40 head of pure-bred Yorkshire swine for sale.

Wm. Chalmers, Hayfield, has sold his eleven months old Shorthorn bull, Donald Dinnie, to R. I. M. Power, Carberry.

J. A. McGill, Neepawa, reports the sale of Comct, one of his first-prize Berkshire boars at Winnipeg, Brandon and Neepawa, to A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Assa.

J. H. Kinnear, Souris, recently sold his yearling Shorthorn bull, The Duke, to E. W. Hanna, Griswold. The young bull is a fine one, and should do Mr. Hanna good service.

Wm. Sharman, Souris, has been engaged recently by the C. P. R. to secure grains and grasses in the Northwest Territories, to be used for exhibition in connection with their Land Department.

J. T. Thomas, Portage la Prairie, writes: "In the report of yearling bulls in your prize list for Portage show there appears a slight error. It should read: 1, Jas. Bray; 2, J. T. Thomas; 3, Thos. Nixon."

It is alleged in the Calgary Herald that a good few of the so-called immigrants into that district have in reality only come across to try and trade off their horses for cattle. Our cousins are pretty live chaps when a chance is on for profitable deals and the suggestion is perhaps quite correct.

Geo. Rankin, Hamiota, had entered his Clyde stallion, MacBain, for stallion and three of his get at Winnipeg; J. E. Smith showed the get and the prize was awarded without the horse being on the ground. The stallion met with an accident prior to coming. We will, no doubt, hear from Mr. Rankin another year, as his horse is a good one.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., reports the sale of three boars and three sows at Brandon fair to parties at Neepawa, Souris, Wawanesa, Chater and Hargrave, and one sow to William Higgins, of Grand Forks, Minn., all Yorkshires. His Yorkshires got the red ticket at Winnipeg and Brandon for bacon hogs. Also sold one Berkshire to Alfred Harper, Medicine Hat.

M. Boyd & Co., of Bobcaygeon, Ont., started a ranch eleven miles south of Prince Albert about nine years ago. At that time 18 head of pure bred Hereford cattle were placed on the ranch. They have now increased to about 100 head and at the head of the herd is an imported bull rising three. A representative of The Farmer saw a few of the herd on the ranch and they showed a good deal of merit.

Jos. Lawrence & Sons, Restranguet Stock Farm, Clearwater, writes:—"I was asked, I might say hundreds of times, at the Industrial show at Winnipeg why we do not show our Shorthorns at the fairs. My reply was that it would not pay us to spoil the best of our cattle by over-feeding them and thereby impair their breeding qualities. I might say right here, that we don't have to show in order to sell all the cattle we can raise. In fact

we have another object in view rather than showing a few cattle; that object is to breed stock that will please our customers, and I think there are no breeders in Canada to-day giving better satisfaction than we are. We have sent out over 300 animals to customers during the last 10 years and every animal has been guaranteed to breed or be replaced by stock that will breed. Out of the above 300 animals there has never been one reported to us a non-breeder, and we never got the slightest complaint from any man we sold stock to since we started breeding Shorthorns. On the other hand we have received hundreds of testimonials, but have been asked not to print the same. I might ask my customers in the future when they feel like saying something good to send a post-card direct to The Nor'-West Farmer, as it is impossible for us to get all the testimonials we receive printed, but I will give a few we have received during the month of July:—L. Stone, Yorkton, Assa., says: 'The two heifers and bull you sent me are doing extra well. Both heifers have splendid calves.' Le Seuer, Morley, Alta., writes: 'The bull we got from you last week is the best we have ever seen in Alberta.' Jas. Murray, Whitewood, Assa.: 'The bull you sent me is an extra good one, the best in this district.' Mr. Plain, Cavalier, N.D., writes: 'The bull and heifer you sent me are two grand animals. I am well pleased.' A. A. Titus, Napinka, Man., says: 'The bull you sent me to head my herd of Shorthorns is doing extra well. I am well pleased.' J. Washington, Ninga, Man., says the cattle he got from us paid him better than other purchases. W. B. Cockburn, Souris, Man., says: 'The grand bull you sent me to head my Shorthorn herd is a beauty. I took first at Winnipeg with him.' Our herd has a grand show ring record, but it is these grand testimonials above that we prize most."

A. Graham, of the Forest Home Farm, Pomeroy, writes "that the show herd reached home after the fairs none the worse for the long trip. Robbie O'Day, with the rest of the herd, walked from Carman station to the farm in two hours and fifteen minutes, a distance of seven miles, and notwithstanding his great scale and the load of honors he was carrying home, he was not the least the worse for the journey. Robbie O'Day has every appearance of being good for another ten years' service, his sire, Prime Minister (imp.), was sold last spring when in his tenth year for a long price to head one of the best herds in Canada, his grandsire, Challenge, sired several provincial sweepstakes winners when over 14 years of age and stood at the head of the government herd, Prince Edward Island, when 16 years of age. Robbie O'Day calves have plenty of size and constitution and combine with this the necessary quality to place them at the top notch in the show ring. Since last reported we have made the following sales: To John George, Miami, a roan bull by Robbie O'Day and out of a Winnipeg prize winning heifer by Manitoba Chief; to the Land Department, C.P.R., two bulls of good size and quality; to Alfred Meakin, Starbuck, a young bull of excellent quality; one bull with plenty of quality and substance to James Stewart, Starbuck; a show bull in any company to John A. Young, Cypress River. This bull is by imp. British Statesman and out of Sowerby Lass, a cow bred by Snell, one of the best cows in Ontario, both as to quality and looks. One bull to Alfred Moodie, Carman; five young bulls to R. E. Margesson, Medicine Hat, Assa. These were a fine lot. Pomeroy Favorite to W. G. Styles, Rosser, Man. In Pomeroy Favorite Mr.

Styles has a grand good one; he is by Kobbie O'Day, dam Rosamond the 4th (28669), an excellent young cow of the celebrated Rosebud family, grandsire Royal Brampton (imp.). Pomeroy Favorite took second place at Winnipeg in a very strong class and was only beaten by the sweepstakes bull that was nine months his senior. He also took first as a yearling and sweepstakes for bull, any age, at Brandon, in good company. To J. H. Middagh, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., one bull and two heifers. These were all sired by Robbie O'Day and all winners at the late shows. Bobs, the six months old bull, was first as calendar year calf at Winnipeg, the same prize being carried off by a full brother the year before. Lily O'Day, the ten months old heifer, took first in Winnipeg, in C.P.R. class, and second in Brandon. She is a thick, massive heifer out of an Indian Chief dam that should develop into a grand good cow. The other heifer, a beautiful clean, stylish roan, out of the grandly bred Rose of Autumn the 18th, purchased from the herd of J. & W. Russell, Richmond Hill. To Thos. Kidd, Brandon, the young bull Ringmaster. Besides the sales cited above we have sold since last report about one hundred Berkshire and Yorkshire hogs. These have been scattered over all parts of Manitoba and the Territories. After a few years' trial with both herds, we have decided to close out the Berkshires entirely and give our attention to the Yorkshires, believing they can be reared quite as cheaply and are a better article, either for our own table or for export."

Hard to Beat.

In December, 1897, we first began feeding Herbageum to our ewe. She was giving six quarts of milk a day. After feeding Herbageum for about eight days, the milk had increased to eight quarts—an increase of $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., which flow of milk she kept up till February, when the flow decreased somewhat, but continued milking till about the first of March, when we dried her up. She came in new the last of March, 1898, and did well through the season. We fed Herbageum continuously, and during the summer she gave 45 lbs. of milk a day. She is a Durham cow, and we bought her for \$18, and have frequently refused \$40 for her. She continued to do well all the fall and winter, and came in new again in April, giving an extra quality of milk, fully five gallons a day for three weeks, for some time she had to be milked three times a day. When placed on the grass we weighed the milk, and her daily average was 47 lbs., and in the middle of August she was giving 40 lbs. a day. Her calves were very fine and were well sold. We also find that its use makes a great difference in the churning qualities of the cream. When feeding it we can churn in ten minutes. On one occasion we dropped its use for a couple of weeks, and it took over half an hour to churn, and the women folk insisted that we should use Herbageum again. On the 15th of June of last year I bought a pig three weeks old, and began at once with Herbageum, giving about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a tablespoonful at a feed, which is rather more than directions for a little fellow. It was killed on Dec. 1st, when six months and a week old, and dressed 265 lbs. of fine, sweet pork. About the first of April, 1899, I took on account a very small pig. I do not think that it weighed over 80 lbs. I began at once to fatten it, and gave twice daily a tablespoonful of Herbageum. On the 23rd of July, after not quite four months' feeding, I killed it, and it dressed, with the lard, 400 lbs. of fine pork.—M. CARDIN, Drummondville, Que.



Indigestion.

Atlas, Alta.:—"Have a calf about ten weeks old (2-year-old heifer's calf) that belches up a lot of liquid matter, chewed grass, etc., occasionally, and the vomit smells bad; it will do this when lying down chewing its cud. Seems otherwise fairly well, though it does not thrive as well as it might. Please prescribe."

Answer—Give the calf a dessertspoonful of the following mixture night and morning: Carbonate of ammonia, two ounces; powdered ginger, two ounces; powdered gentian, half a pound. To be reduced to a fine powder and well mixed. A dessertspoonful well shaken up in a pint of cold water twice a day.

Rachitis or "Rickets."

Subscriber, Saltoun, Assa.:—"I have a litter of young pigs about three months old which did well until about one month old; then they started to lie about and get stiff in the legs. At six weeks I shut them away from the sow (which I was feeding chopped wheat that was slightly burnt in a bin that caught fire). I then fed shorts and milk for two weeks, and barley and wheat chop since; have always had their liberty. They are a great deal better now, but are a little stiff; the joints of their legs are very big and hard. Can you tell me the cause, and if there is anything that can be done in a case of that sort?"

Answer—This is an affection of young animals which is caused by a badly balanced ration. The rapid formation of bone in young pigs creates a great demand on their systems for bone material, and it must be present in their food in much larger quantities than is required by full-grown animals, whose bones are formed. If there is a deficiency in this respect the bones become weak and soft: sometimes so fragile that they give way and break under the weight of the animal. The thigh bones have frequently been found fractured in this way. The remedy is to feed plenty of those articles of diet, such as bran and skim-milk, which contain plenty of bone-forming material. It may be necessary in some cases to give medicinal treatment in the shape of the elements most likely to be required, phosphates and lime salts. These may be given in the shape of a teaspoonful of bone meal to each pig twice daily mixed with the feed. If impossible to get bone meal in your locality, you may buy at the druggist's some precipitated phosphate of lime, and give in similar doses.

Lumpy Jaw.

T. G., Kelloe, Man.:—"I have a January calf that seems to me to be getting a lumpy jaw. It has a small, hard lump on the lower jaw, and seems to be fast to the bone. I also have a 5-year-old bull that has a hard lump about the size of a hen's egg. It has been there ever since I got him; it is on the upper jaw, right below the eye and above the grinders, and does not seem to me to be getting larger. I have had him four months and cannot see any difference in it, and it does not appear sore. I have never seen the man I got him from to see how long it has been on. The lump on the calf seems to be quite sore."

Answer—The swelling on the calf appears to be lumpy jaw, but that on the bull

may not be, as it does not seem to be growing. Rub a little of the following ointment into each of the swellings: Red iodide of mercury, three drachms; oil of mustard one drachm; vaseline, one ounce and a half. You might also give the calf half a drachm of iodide of potassium twice daily, dissolved in a little water.

Sprain of Hock.

F. F. N. W., Wolsley, Assa.:—"Small driving mare, 9 years old, weighing 750 lbs., became suddenly seriously lame on the right hind leg while running in a race. Could hardly walk. Thought it was a sprain of the fetlock and rubbed same with strong liniment. She got better, but is still a little lame. Now the trouble seems to lie in the hock, which is much swelled. Accident happened about six weeks ago. Kindly advise."

Answer—Apply cold water or ice to the joint until the swelling has subsided, and then blister the joint. An injury of this kind is often followed by a spavin, and you should therefore be careful to give the mare a long rest after the blister, and if necessary repeat the blister in a fortnight.

Food for a Bull.

X. Y. Z., Portage la Prairie:—"What is a good food to give a bull to make him quick in service?"

Answer—Oats or oatmeal.

Sprained Tendons.

T. D., Roland, Man.:—"I have a mare 6 years old that has been lame since last April. When driving her I saw her slip; did not show any lameness until she had gone about five miles further. Lameness is from knee to fetlock on left foreleg. I banded and applied hot vinegar and wormwood for some time; then tried Kendall's Spavin Cure, also Egyptian Liniment; and now have applied Caustic Balsam. Seems to get worse when in the pasture. Most of the time has been in the stable and has not been worked; is in good condition; seems now to be a thickness coming on the cord. Can you tell me what to do for it?"

Answer—The fibres of the tendon must have been severely strained and perhaps partially ruptured. As the acute stage is now passed and the lameness continues, it will be necessary to resort to more severe remedies than you have been trying if the mare is to be cured of lameness. A good sharp blister should be applied from the fetlock to the knee, or else, what is better, you should have the tendons "fired" by a veterinary surgeon. In either case the treatment should be followed by a complete rest until the lameness has entirely disappeared.

Age to Wean—Maintaining a Cross.

Nemo, Kingsley, Man.:—"Kindly furnish me with information re the following: 1. At what age is it advisable to wean a calf which is sucking a cow. I might mention that I am not particularly anxious to milk the cow—she is too tough. 2. How is a cross maintained; for instance, in the case of Tamworth and Berkshires. With the progeny of a Tamworth boar and Berkshire sow does one use a Berkshire boar, and with their progeny again is a Tamworth boar used, and so on, using a boar of the different breeds alternately? If such is the case, am I right in assuming that this is the principle on which a cross is maintained?"

Answer—1. The age to wean a calf depends upon your point of view. If you want to develop the calf to the highest point you will let it suck the cow as long as possible. If the cow is in calf and you

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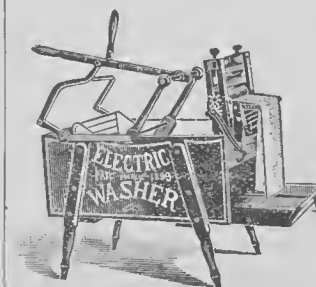
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have some consideration for it, you will wean the calf when five or six months old. Generally speaking, the calf might be allowed to suck until the fall and wean it when the cattle are stabled for the winter.

2. The product of the first cross will be, of course, half-breeds, and whichever way you cross this first generation, whether with Berkshire or Tamworth, the next generation will be three-quarters of one breed and one-quarter of the other. The next time, however, by reversing the cross, you can get them practically back to half-breeds again.

Mucous Cyst.

Subscriber, Red Deer, Alta.:—"I have a yearling heifer which has a swelling underneath the tail, above and in the passageway. It appears to be a soft swelling; sometimes seems to get better, and then beals and breaks. When it breaks it runs a kind of whitish matter. It has been there ever since she was a calf. Have used several different remedies but with no success. I think perhaps it might be piles. Please answer and prescribe."

Answer.—This is a mucous cyst, which forms in the wall of the passage and discharges at intervals. It will continue to do so until the lining membrane of the cyst is destroyed either by scraping it out with a sharp spoon or by applying a caustic to it. The latter method will be easier for you. Next time it breaks, enlarge the opening so that you can introduce a small cotton swab tied on the end of a small stick. Saturate the cotton swab with pure carbolic acid and swab it all over the inside of the cyst. Be careful not to let the acid touch any other part or the hands of the operator.

LIVE STOCK IMPOUNDED, LOST, OR ESTRAY.

Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost or estray, compiled since August 6th issue:—

Impounded.

Alameda, Assa.—One horse, aged, bay, with white face, one white hind foot, harness marks; horse, aged, brown, harness marked. Chas. Reed, N.E. qr. 20, 4, 2w2.

Alameda, Assa.—One horse, two years, iron grey, branded H inverted L combination on left shoulder; mare, aged, grey, branded SW on left shoulder; horse, young, grey, branded H combination R on left shoulder. Thos. E. Truscott, N.E. qr. 15, 4, 3w2.

Balcarras, Assa.—One gelding, 3 or 4 years, roan, two white hind feet, branded H on left shoulder; mare, aged, white, crop eared, rope on both front feet, tail hogged, branded round topped T on left shoulder; yearling stallion colt, bay, white star on face, white spot on nose; mare, sorrel, white face, four white feet, wall-eyed; yearling stallion colt, sorrel, white face, four white feet, wall-eyed; pinto mare, aged, roan, white face, four white legs, shoes on front feet, branded bit Y under on left hip, and curb-bit on left shoulder. John Morton, N.W. qr. 23, 21, 11w2.

Balgownie, Assa.—On June 28th, 1900, gelding, 5 years, grey cream, black stripe down back, white hind feet, indistinct brand on right shoulder (resembling horseshoe). Robert Matchett, S.W. qr. 23, 18, 17w2.

Estevan, Assa.—On July 8th, 1900, mule, black, slit ears, weight about 800 lbs., indistinct brand on right shoulder. J. S. North.

Grenfell, Assa.—One mare, aged, light bay, 3 white feet, narrow white stripe on face, has a halter on; horse, aged, brown, black points, has halter on and picket rope attached. George G. Axford, S.W. qr. 20, 16, 7w2.

Gretna, Man.—One pony mare, color white, pretty old. P. R. Friesen.

Montgomery, Assa.—One yearling filly, light bay, hind feet white, left front foot white, white star on forehead, tall and mane mixed with grey. Elias Cumling, S.W. 22, 13, 4w2.

Oak River, Man.—One grey horse, 8 years old, branded on right front foot, brand quite indistinct, being of three figures or letters, last two of which look like 0 0. Nell McDonald, 22, 13, 22w.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—On July 2nd, 1900, mare, bay, rope around neck; mare, red roan, white legs, white face; yearling, gelding, grey, branded vertical bar half circle over on right shoulder, and H on right hip; mare, bay, white hind feet; mare, bay, white hind feet, white on face. John W. Matthews, N.E. qr. 26, 21, 8w2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—Pony mare, 8 years, dark brown, left hind foot white, branded C7 bar over and SS on left hip; pony mare, about 3 years, buckskin, 3 white feet, white stripe on face, scar on left shoulder. Andrew Johnson, S.E. qr. 10, 21, 9w2.

Qu'Appelle Station, Assa.—One horse, aged, grey, small, wall-eyed, branded circle X on right shoulder. John Weal.

Rosthern, Sask.—One yearling colt, bay, brand resembling EJ on right hip; yearling colt, dark brown, no brand; horse, buckskin, branded J on right jaw; mare, bay, branded J on left hip. Geo. Langley, S.W. qr. 34, 42, 2w2.

Saltoun, Assa.—One ewe, aged, in calf, light red, not milking, right horn drooped. J. N. Balfour, S.W. qr. 24, 20, 12w2.

Saskatoon, Sask.—One mare, sorrel, large white face; yearling mare, dark bay, blind feet white, dot on forehead. Chas. Irwin, 2, 37, 5w3.

Yorkton, Assa.—On May 23rd, 1900, yearling steer, red and white, short rope on neck; on June 23rd, 1900, mare, brown, black points, 14½ hands in height; on June 23rd, 1900, gelding, brown, black points, blind in one eye, 14½ hands in height. R. H. Lock.

Lost.

Bonnie Doon, Man.—Black mare, about 1,000 lbs., branded O X on left shoulder, wearing cow bell when lost. \$5 reward. Hy. J. Taylor.

Carman, Man.—Strayed from lot 28-9-5 w, 3 two-year old colts, one Blood bred, bay mare colt, no white; one bay gelding, tall and no white; one bay gelding, some white feet and s'ar, blocky Clyde bred. Will pay \$15.00 for return of same to above farm. Jos B. Jickling.

Carnoustie, Assa.—One red and white 8-year-old cow with red and white bull calf at foot; cow, 4 years, red and white, short tail; heifer, 3 years, polled, white face; beifer, 3 years, red and white spotted; 3 yearling steers, red and white spotted; 2 yearling heifers, red and white spotted; yearlings branded TP9. K. Iseman.

Dauphin, Man.—One gelding bay pony, with white stripe on face, a little white on the back of right hind foot, scratches on left shoulder. A. Bennett.

Fletowode, Assa.—On May 17th, 1900, one bay mare, 4 years old, white star on forehead, weight about 800 lbs., two pieces of rope round neck. Jules Lautier, 32, 11, 14.

Howard, Man.—One roan horse, with light mane and tail, scar on right hip, also blind in one eye. John Howson.

Indian Head, Assa.—Team of horses, bright bays nigh horse has wart on breast, off horse has brand E on left shoulder, other brand indistinct, had halters with bits on when lost, shod on fore feet, star on forehead. Alex. Sherwood.

McDonald Hills, Assa.—\$15.00 reward for information that will lead to the recovery of light grey mare, about 15 hands, aged; and black or dark brown gelding, 2 years, both light and breezy looking, and branded lazy B on shoulder. F. C. Procter.

Neepawa, Man.—Sorrel mare, 6 years old, branded O on left thigh, right hind foot white, broken scratch in face. Lost July 28th. \$5 reward. P. Dempsey, 30, 14, 14.

Regina, Assa.—Strayed from Rouleau on July 4th, 1900, one bay mare, 6 years old, branded K lazy W on left shoulder and S on left hip. Michael Schneider or G. Michaelis.

Stonewall, Man.—One red ewe with bell on. J. A. Stratton.

Stonewall, Man.—One red yearling steer, branded TS on left hip, light color on point of nose. A. Mallard.

Stonewall, Man.—One red yearling heifer, with white spot on forehead and white on tip of tail, hole in left ear. Thos. McFarlane, 21, 13, 2e.

Strathcona, Alta.—One red two-year-old steer, no brand; one yearling light roan heifer, branded V on right hip. J. E. Hall, 4, 52, 24.

Estray.

Calgary, Alta.—One bay stallion, branded 1, on left shoulder. Walter Moss, N.W. qr. 24, 23, 29w4.

Cannington Manor, Assa.—One mare, about 12 or 13 years, white, weight 1,200 lbs., has leather halter on. E. C. McDiarmid.

Churchbridge, Assa.—One yearling heifer, roan. G. J. Hlnrikson, 34, 23, 32w1.

Davisburg, Alta.—One horse, indistinct brand like CC on right shoulder. Wm. Stewart.

Dennington, Assa.—One gelding, aged, grey, with halter and bit on, about 14½ hands in height; one gelding, sorrel, aged, about 15½ hands in height, shoes on front feet, left hind foot white, with halter and bit on. Thos. Hales, 18, 7, 1w2.

Disley, Assa.—One red steer, 3 years old, indistinct brand on left shoulder, seems like circle. David McArthur, 12, 19, 23, w2.

Duhamel, Alta.—One pony stallion, 3 years, grey, with white sides. M. McKenzie.

Duhamel, Alta.—One mare, sorrel, with mare suckling colt, bay; one yearling bay filly. Pascal Dumont.

Duhamel, Alta.—One stallion, 5 or 6 years, bay, white star on forehead, left hind foot white, wire cut on left leg. Pascal Dumont.

Dunleath, Assa.—One heifer, 2 years, red and white. A. McLeod, 32, 25, 1w2.

Edmonton, Alta.—One cayuse stallion, black, small, three stocking legs, white stripe on face. B. A. Empey.

Edmonton, Alta.—One cayuse mare, bay, small, white stripe on face, 3 stocking-legs, indistinct brand on right flank like D. R. B. Empey, S.W. qr. 14, 53, 26w4.

Ellisboro, Assa.—One pinto mare, bay and white, branded G on left shoulder and T on left hip. Geo. G. Thompson, 28, 18, 10w2.

File Hills, Assa.—One bay mare, branded R on right hip; yearling colt, bay; pony gelding, hay, anchor brand on left shoulder; pony mare, brown, no brand; one steer, 3 years, black, polled, indistinct brands on left hip and ribs. Wm. Trembley, 28, 24, 12w2.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—One stallion, about 4 years, Shire or Clyde, bay, with blaze, white stockings, branded L on left shoulder. Wm. Kearns, S.W. qr. 22, 21, 15w2.

Hirsch, Assa.—One mare with young colt, bay, sore shoulder, bad halter on; horse, about 2 years, black, white star on forehead; bay mare, left hind foot white, branded C on right shoulder; pony horse, with halter on, white star on forehead. Paul Bernblat, 30, 3, 5w2.

Kinbrae, Assa.—One pony, aged, bay, black mane, tail and legs, branded MD on left shoulder. James Nixon, 10, 21, 1w2.

Kutawa, Assa.—One stallion, 2 years, bay, heavy draught, white star on forehead, blaze on nose, branded double row-lock bar under on left shoulder. Jos. Hollis, 30, 28, 15w2.

Lebret, Assa.—One pony stallion, brown, aged, white face, scar on left hip. Harold Seymour.

Logan, Alta.—One cayuse mare, 4 years, red, roan, 13½ hands high, white face, 3 white stockings, two front. Joseph Norm, 30, 51, 18w4.

Lorlie, Assa.—Since May 18th, 1900, mare, 3 years, bay, about 14½ hands in height, branded BD on left shoulder. Large & Pinnegar, 14, 21, 11w2.

Melbourne, Man.—One iron grey 4-year-old mare, branded T on left shoulder. J. S. McDonald.

Melfort, Sask.—One mare, bay, branded lazy A on right shoulder. R. Wiggins, 4, 44, 19w2.

Meridian, Assa.—One mare, dark bay, with suckling colt, branded T on left shoulder and G on left hip; mare, light bay, branded G on left shoulder and T on left hip. Walter Bush, 21, 1, 34w2.

Northern, Alta.—One mare, bay, branded PIP on left hip. John Lerhakmo, 30, 49, 18w4.

Olds, Alta.—One stallion, dark iron grey, about 2 years, branded a 4J combination on right hip. James Woolford.

Osler, Sask.—One mare, 3 years, brown, white star on face, two white hind feet, weight 800 lbs., branded O on left shoulder; one horse, 3 years, chestnut, stripe on face, with spot in stripe, weight 800 lbs.; mare, 8 years, bay, 900 lbs. in weight; horse, buckskin, 6 years, weight 700 lbs., branded inverted LC on left shoulder. David Caswell.

Percy, Assa.—One mare, 4 years, bay, small white star on forehead, black points. S. Hanna, 30, 9, 6w2.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—One horse, iron grey, indistinct brand on left thigh, had halter on. Jas. Jones.

Pheasant Forks, Assa.—One gelding, about 5 or 6 years, brown, about 1,000 lbs.; one pony gelding, about 3 years, bay. R. H. Hall.

Regina, Assa.—One horse, about 6 years, light bay, four white feet, about 15 bands in height, well broken, brand resembling 8 or S on left shoulder. Robt. Rogers, 4, 16, 8w2.

Silton, Assa.—One horse, small, broncho, hay, white face, branded S over 7 on left shoulder, heart on right shoulder, heart on right hip (thigh) and Z on rump. Fred Foster.

Stony Beach, Assa. Since May 20th, 1900, filly, 2 years, bay, with white face and white hind legs, branded 34 on left shoulder; one filly, about 3 years, brown, white stripe on face, white hind legs, branded G on left shoulder. E. Love.

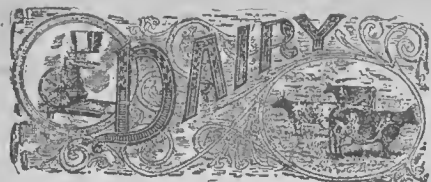
Tantallon, Assa.—One horse, dark red, white mark on forehead, white left hind leg, brand on left shoulder like H, quarter circle above and under. Antwin Houle.

Tindastoll, Alta.—One mare, branded 7TJ on left shoulder. Mrs. Ettie Spurgeon.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Since October 14th, 1899, heifer, about 2½ years, ash grey, branded pZ on left ribs, left ear half cut off, small piece out of right ear, right horn completely cut off, left horn half off. Julius Pokrul, S.E. 24, 46, 25w4.

Wolsley, Assa.—One filly, two years, light bay, Clyde or Shire, white face, all feet white. Assiniboia Reserve, T. W. Aspdin in charge.

Yorkton, Assa.—One steer, two years, black, indistinct brand on right hip. Philip Kopylcuk, 26, 29, 3w2.



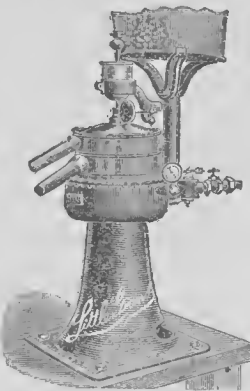
"Picking Up" the Dairy Business.

There are few, if any, other branches of agriculture which demand such careful study and such precision as dairying. To use a current phrase, it is a poor business to "pick up." In other lines of farming it may be possible for the shiftless or the careless to occasionally stumble into almost as good success as those who are more careful or more knowing—but in dairying, never! The conditions which ensure success or failure are always specific. The business now embraces so much of the scientific that the making of good butter has come to be a fine art. The time is at hand when the farmer's wife who hopes to make an article which she can confidently place upon the market must take cognizance of the scientific principles involved; but with the farmer who makes dairying the big end of his business the demand for a knowledge of everything which facilitates economy of production as well as manufacturing the finest class of goods is positively imperative. Among the dairy farmers of this country there are plenty of examples which lend illustration to our argument.

Some time ago the writer visited a dairy farm where the owner operates a small private creamery business and where the results of "picking up" the butter business were only too evident. The farm was ample, and almost ideally located; the herd of cows was large and well enough bred; the dairy building and machinery were quite expensive enough to have been adequate, but the butter—well, the butter was mottled, greasy, off-flavor, insufficiently salted and generally bad! Why? Lack of knowledge and lack of care. The making-room floor was of gravel, and the greasy drippings from the separator, churn and worker settled into this just where the south windows let in a blaze of heat to encourage decomposition and the generation of all manner of objectionable germ life. An atmosphere pervaded the room which struck the nostrils unpleasantly, and here the cream was ripening! The same mismanagement and incompetency extended to the cold storage room, and the results were just as we have described.

Here, in a business backed by capital and possessing possibilities for good profit from intelligent and careful work, where everything from the cow to the finished product was completely under the supervision of the maker and where the very finest article which it is possible to make should have been the result, there was being manufactured a cheap kind of grease which would only go to spoil the market for all creamery butter, and be sold at a loss to the owner as well. And why was all this? In the first place the man did not understand his business. Had he spent some time in a good factory under a competent maker and taken a course at the dairy school, he would have had a knowledge which would have enabled him to plan his building and other outlay much more intelligently and to have followed this up by good and intelligent work. Then, he was too careless, anyway. As the writer looked about and saw the mess being made, he could not help thinking what a poor business dairy farming is for the careless man or the one who is in too great a hurry to learn properly.

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Made in various sizes for hand, steam or power. Guaranteed to get ALL the cream, and get it in better condition than any other Separator made. A broad claim, you say? Yes, but we let you test it to your own satisfaction. Thousands of dairymen have increased their profits in this way. Why not you? Send for Catalogue No. 73, and see what practical dairymen have to say about the Sharples Separators.

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P. M. Sharples,

WEST CHESTER, PA.
U. S. A.



LISTER'S CREAM SEPARATORS

A VALUABLE OPINION.

REGINA, Assa., 28th June, 1900.

MR. WM. SCOTT,

Manager of The Lister Co., Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your inquiry regarding the MELOTTE Separator, which I purchased from you to take the place of the Laval machine I had hitherto used in my dairy, I beg to say, that after having had it in operation upwards of a month, it appears to give excellent satisfaction in every detail. The suspended bowl is, in my opinion, a great advantage.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. W. PETERSON,

Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, North West Territories.

Every farmer keeping 6 or 8 milch cows and upwards should have a hand Cream Separator, and when buying he should get a good one. You will make no mistake in dealing with

R. A. LISTER & Co. LTD.

232 KING STREET.

WINNIPEG.

Correspondence solicited in any language.

The July report of the superintendent of the Advanced Registry of the Holstein-Friesian Association shows that 37 cows have been tested. The highest test showed just 3-10 of an ounce short of an equivalent of 23 lbs. of butter of 80 per cent. fat.

While attending the Regina fair a visit was paid to the creamery which is on the grounds. F. W. Ferguson, who was at Churchbridge, is the maker this year. He reports making about 1,400 lbs. a week. None of the present season's make has been sold except what has been retailed locally at 20c. a pound. We found everything kept very clean and tidy about the place. Mr. Ferguson judged the butter at the fair and conducted the milk test.

During the month of July 16,154 lbs. of butter were made by T. A. Wiancko, at the government creamery at Churchbridge, Assa., from 15,009 inches of cream supplied by 120 patrons. This creamery commenced operations on May 3rd and up to August 1st manufactured 37,230 lbs. of butter. The total amount manufactured in this creamery for season of 1899 was 31,674 lbs. From this it will be seen that the output will in all probability be more than doubled this season.

—The City Council of Calgary has been considerably exercised of late as to the control of breachy cattle. They recently employed an extra policeman to attend to that department, but western cows are rich in rustling qualities and not easily got into the coop. As one alderman remarked, it is good exercise for the policeman, but another suggested that he might be too slow to hunt them on foot. At the risk of being thought meddlesome, we would suggest that a sober-minded cayusc, value \$10 or \$15, could be made very useful in the circumstances and the extra fines collected would more than pay for the outfit in a few weeks. Some of those western cows may prove themselves notable sprinters, but a week's practice with the lariat and a good cattle pony would bring them to time and help to fill the city coffers without wearing out the life of the cattle policeman.

—In the German army intelligent dogs are now regularly trained to carry messages and do other valuable service. They are carefully instructed how to act in various emergencies. For example, it is stated that on finding a dead body, they set up a long, dismal, and continuous howl. Should this fail to bring the help they seek, they take the dead man's cap, or some small article which they can detach from the clothing, and hurry off to find their trainer, who is then led to the spot by the intelligent creature. Should one of the dogs pass within reach or call of a wounded man, he gives his cap to the dog, knowing full well that he will return with the cap, and render the help required.

There are dogs on many farms here that could also be trained for considerable usefulness and would take a pride in it. Let a boy with spare time on his hands set to work and train the farm dog to go to the post office, carry notes and small parcels, preferably in a bag fastened to his neck or similar useful feats, and it is surprising how much it could be taught, and keep it out of mischief at the same time. Idleness is ruinous to any kind of dog.

Andrew Weber, Didsbury, Alta., Aug. 15., 1900, writes: "I enclose one dollar for The Nor'-West Farmer for one year. After having tried another farmer's paper, I concluded to fall back on the old Farmer for the Northwest."

Another Contest.

At the test between the "Alpha" and "Melotte" at Houston's farm, Starbuck, held Aug. 6 and 7, 1900, the Alpha No. 2, catalogue capacity 450 lbs. per hour, the Melotte No. 1, catalogue capacity 350 lbs. per hour, the result as acknowledged by both parties and witnessed by a number of farmers of the neighborhood, was as follows:

	ALPHA.	MELOTTE.
Aug. 6th.		
Lbs.	83 ..	78
Temperature	92 ..	92
Time	12 min..	15 min
Turn of Handle	45 .	65
Per cent. fat in skim milk02 ..	.05
Aug. 7th.		
Lbs.	61 ..	61
Temperature.	47 ..	47
Time	9½ min..	11 min
Turn of handle.	45-50 ..	65
Per cent. fat in skim milk10 ..	.16

In this last test the Melotte bowl had a lot of butter and cream sticking to the bowl, spray cup and plates, notwithstanding the small amount run through, while the Alpha bowl was perfectly clean. The cream from both machines, tested by the Melotte operator, was 24 per cent.

Canadian Dairy Supply Co.,
236 King Street, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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W. A. SIPPRELL, B.A., - Principal.

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AND YOUNG
WOMEN

Preparatory; Commercial; Stenographic; Teachers' Certificates; Matriculation in Arts, Law, Medicine and Pharmacy; Manitoba University Arts Course—First and Second Years, and the Mental and Moral Science Course of the Third and Fourth Years; and Theology.

Next Session begins, October 1st, 1900. SEND FOR CALENDAR.

REV. A. P. McDIARMID, D.D., Principal.

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THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.
ESTABLISHED 1882.

The Only Agricultural Paper Printed in Canada
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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WINNIPEG, AUG. 20, 1900.



THE SEASON AND ITS PRACTICAL LESSONS.

In another place will be found a condensation of the government crop report for August. With the substance of all that report The Farmer is in hearty accord. Our own observation agrees with the more detailed reports furnished by the local correspondents. There are stray spots generally in parts of the country where clay soil predominates that yields of very satisfactory amount will be got. The moisture stored in well done summer fallow is to be credited with about all the good wheat, just as wheat after wheat or other grain accounts for about all the failures. Not that such a combination is bound to be always nearly as bad as it has proved in this very exceptional season, but because in addition to the exhaustion of readily available nitrogen caused by a full crop in any year, the sap has been sucked out of the subsoil to a considerable depth, and has not been replaced either by winter's snows or spring rains. Such a combination may not again occur for another twenty years, but dry springs are frequent and the last extra dry one has but the more emphasized the fact that in such a case it is only by the mode of cultivation that in one process stores up moisture in its most useful form, and by the help of bacteria cooks for next year's crop a full supply of easily available nitrogen that we can get out of our land the best it can do for us. There are men, not heard from on model farms, but well known at home for their success as grain growers, who already have made it their practice to fallow every third year, so conforming in a rough way to the conditions which if more generally acted on, would have added a good deal to the number of the fields which by their drouth-resisting power are helping so much to mitigate the damage caused by the drouth on all over-cropped lands.

Many years ago Angus Mackay saw clearly and demonstrated by appeal to the experience of his neighbors as well as his own practice, that there would be more profit, in a dry run of seasons, in fallowing every second year than in going on year after year along the track followed at that time, reaping as the result beggarly yields of from five to ten bushels an acre. After these dry years came a series in which rainfall was more frequent and

the force of his arguments was less felt, but all the way from Indian Head eastward we have had this year the very object lesson he then sought to impress on his neighbors. Just consider the good effect of the recent rains on all early done summer-fallow and the result on next year's crop that may be anticipated even if the winter and spring should prove again dry. But if they are normally moist their chances of profit are not thereby lessened.

We are told there are some few men who have already started to plow the fields from which the mean crops of wheat have just been reaped. Such fields will supply lessons all their own. They will, if well plowed and harrowed down afterwards, hold a good share of moisture, and in the next few weeks of warm weather the fertilizing bacteria may get in a lot of useful work. But fall plowing as usually done has not hitherto proved a great success, and if the work of that kind now being done is a good job, it will only go to confirm the proposition first due, we believe, to Mr. Mackay, and for many years repeated in these columns that early and thorough summer work is always best. In Mr. Bedford's work, as referred to in another part of this issue, is one more demonstration to the value of this doctrine—that early plowing of fallow is always best, and most likely the same will hold good of early fall plowing as well.

In this line of argument The Farmer is contending for no hasty or extreme course of general procedure. The best of us know it all pretty well already and the season now drawing to a close has just rubbed it into us a little more. We cannot profitably stay in the pioneer groove much longer and must go on to be twentieth century farmers. Lots of us are more than half taught already. All we need is to go on blending science and experience so as to perfect as much as possible our future plans of action, with it is to be hoped, happier seasons in which our skill shall, under Providence, bring us satisfactory rewards.

ANNOUNCING PRIZES.

In commenting on the Winnipeg Fair in our last issue we suggested that a sign-board might be used to announce the breed and section being judged. Coupling this suggestion with the complaint that cattle exhibitors in a large proportion of cases put the tickets into their pockets and leave the ring without a large number of the spectators knowing who received the awards, the idea occurs that it might be well to have a blackboard on either side of the ring to announce not only the breed and section, but also the awards as they are made, giving names of winning animals and owners. This would save a great deal of craning of necks, and would give spectators the kind of satisfaction which they want. There are especial reasons why this would be an advantage at our larger fairs. Those of our stock-breeders who advertise at all liberally have a very large connection all over the country in the way of purchasers, intended buyers and interested parties whom they have never met, and who would not know the identity of a winner even were they to see him with the ticket. Not only this, but stock are led into the ring by attendants, thus making it doubly difficult for the public to ascertain who is the owner.

With more or less variations, some of our suggestions of late as to letting the public know the prize winnings could profitably be followed by the promoters of the smaller shows all over the country. At a number this year the prize tickets

were never filled out. One or two societies we know of are so economical that they now leave no space on the ticket for the name of the exhibitor and article, and in a very large number of the rings the whole business of awarding prizes is carried on in such a subdued sort of way that one would almost think it was intended to keep the awards secret. The reason assigned for this "mumminess" in the ring is that the judge is not to be allowed to know the identity of the exhibitors. There may be something in this until the awards have been made, but when the decisions have been placed there seems to be no reason why results should not be fairly announced. Half the value of winning is also lost to the winner.

FIGUREHEAD DIRECTORS.

The Farmer has repeatedly stated that in its opinion the secretary of an agricultural society or of an institute is its main spring and that in him more than upon any other man success would depend. We don't mean by that that the president and directors are not to do anything. Oh, no! The secretary must have the loyal support and co-operation of all the officers. But this support must not consist in attending meetings, agreeing to a certain plan of action and then doing nothing when the real time comes to act, thus throwing everything back on the secretary. He cannot do everything; if he tries to, failure will follow. There must be division of labor. Usually one or two directors are placed in charge of certain groups of exhibits and are supposed to look after their allotment to the best of their ability, without referring every little thing to the secretary.

At the recent Regina exhibition this co-operation and unity of purpose to make the show a success apparently did not actuate the directors, if The Farmer's representative saw aright. Though the prize list named the directors in charge of each division, yet apparently some did nothing that we could see except walk the grounds exhibition days displaying their directors' badges, for the president and secretary apparently did all the work. We have no quarrel with these gentlemen personally, but in the position of public officers we are inclined to believe they are a failure, and should make way for workers. This is not alone The Farmer's opinion, but was voiced on many sides. Regina should have and can have a good show if the directors will work to that end.

FOUL AIR IN WELLS.

The Farmer has repeatedly warned its readers of the great danger there lies in imprudent descents into wells without first using means to ascertain whether the air is pure or poisonous. Two more victims were added to the list within the last month on the farm of Martin Nichol, Calf Mountain. The explanation is very simple. Carbonic acid gas, an element which in small proportion is found in all air, is one and a half times heavier than common air. This gas is thrown off in the breath of animals and is often thrown off in volcanic districts. The famous Upas Valley of Java is a deep hollow into which the gas evolved from volcanic rifts near at hand is concentrated and any animal that strays into it is immediately suffocated, its bleaching bones telling the tale. In this country it collects in coal mines in the form of choke damp, and in the bottom of wells, with fatal results, which can be counted up to several instances all over the province. The only safe course with old wells is to lower a

light into the bottom. If that burns clear the well is safe. If it goes out, then a bucket should be lowered to the bottom, then drawn up and carefully turned bottom upwards some distance away. The apparently empty bucket gets filled with the foul air, which can in this way be drawn up and replaced with pure air that contains the proper quantity of oxygen. A light lowered after this process will directly show that it has been effective if carefully done. From ignorance or carelessness in regard to this simple principle, several lives have been sacrificed in this province and will be again so long as nature's laws remain what they are, if we are careless about what they teach us.

—Among the best friends of the farmer are the sea gulls, which have in large flocks been feasting on the grass hoppers. One large flock had its quarters within the city limits of Winnipeg.

—We would call the attention of our readers to the "Want, Sale or Exchange" column on page 642 of this issue. In this column is published every issue small advertisements for one cent a word each insertion, and reaches 10,500 readers.

—Our Midsummer Fair Number, consisting of 100 pages, will be given free to all new subscribers as long as it lasts. This issue is the finest number ever issued from the press in Western Canada. We are in receipt of scores of letters congratulating us on the issue.

—New South Wales has had another example of the violent atmospheric changes to which that great island-continent is subject. Dronth, extreme and long-continued, has thinned out their stock by many millions within recent years, and their crops have suffered in proportion. Now a rainfall little short of a deluge has overtaken them and in their most fertile valleys crops and buildings have been swept to wreck and ruin and replaced by piles of rocks and barren sand. All the labor of many years wrecked in a few hours is one of the contingencies to which the most fertile districts of that great colony are liable.

—The excursions to the Brandon fair from the north and south brought tremendous crowds. The rates for one-day return trips were low, but there were a great many visitors who took in these one-day excursions who wished, after reaching Brandon, that they had arranged for a longer stay, in order to visit the Experimental Farm and other places of interest. Of course, it is very difficult for some farmers to be away from home any great length of time, but where it can be easily arranged, a stay of two or three days in the city, with a careful visit to the Experimental Farm, increases the pleasure and profit of the trip a great deal.

—Some discussion has taken place over the award made at Brandon to Whitelaw & Race for best butter in the exhibition. They only got second in creamery and fewer points than some of the farmers' exhibits. The explanation made by the management is that they were the only ones who made entry in that particular competition. This does not seem right. All the best lots in the show ought to be brought together and the championship given to the sample that deserves it. A man who has made a regular entry in his proper class should need no further entry to qualify him for all the honors he can properly win.

—The biggest gooseberries seen in Manitoba for many years were on view at the last Brandon show. They had been brought direct from England and were only of moderate size as examples of English fruit. The North Lancashire factory workers were noted for their skill in gooseberry culture and the monster specimens they managed to rear. Every year they came out with something newer and stronger and the monster gooseberry season was as eagerly looked for as we do for a champion lacrosse match. But the quiet town of Kelso, Scotland, reports the crowning achievement of the gooseberry raiser. It measured $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches round and weighed $2\frac{3}{4}$ oz. A berry that size may be taken with a grain of salt.

—Some wisecracks have suggested that no prizes should be given at any of our fairs to stock which had not been bred by the exhibitor. In one or two cases the suggestion has come from persons who should know better, hence our reference to it. The idea savours of the most sublime foolishness, and, if carried into effect, would not only be the death warrant to all our fairs, but would tend to stifle legitimate business among our stockmen and farmers generally. These paragons of wisdom probably forget that all breeders of pure-bred stock purchase the sires which are used upon their herds and flocks from outside men, and that all competition in aged males would at once be cut off. Not only that, but some of the very finest exhibits in females would also be ruled out. Then, too, the young and struggling breeder, whose interests these fellows pretend to be safeguarding, would find his foundation stock, no matter how carefully selected, could not be shown. Above all else, let us have common sense.

—At one of the summer fairs held this season and at which one of our representatives was present, he was unable to secure anything like a complete report because of the reason that the promoters had neglected, when having the prize tickets printed, to have on them blank lines for the name and address of the exhibitor. The ordinary visitor to the fair is not omnipresent, and cannot watch the judging in a half dozen different rings at the same time. Consequently he depends upon the prize ticket for information in the other classes. If this is not given, he is entirely at sea, and a good deal of the interest of the fair is lost to him. Why not have these tickets provided with all the necessary blanks, and see that they are properly filled in before being attached to the exhibit? It may be urged that this information is not provided on the entry ticket. But there is no valid reason why it should not be, provided the entry ticket is attached to the exhibit in a sealed envelope, to be torn open only when the judge makes his award. The class and section may be written on the outside of the envelope.


There is another reason why full information regarding the name of exhibitor and article shown should be given on the tickets. Amongst stockmen and others these tickets are often put up at home in a conspicuous place, and it would be of interest sometimes to know whether the award was made to John Black himself, his recently removed neighbor across the road, or whether John just "rustled" this card from the exhibit of some other man. The name of the article shown should also be in full, as it might also be of interest to some to know whether the prize had been awarded for a Clydesdale stallion or a package of butter.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

Blackleg.

We notice quite a few reports concerning the disease of cattle known as blackleg, which is always liable to break out in the spring of the year. These all seem to come from localities where the cattlemen have not as yet learned the value of the Pasteur method of preventing blackleg, resembling vaccination to prevent smallpox in the human family. Wherever Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine is used, the death rate from blackleg shows a phenomenal decrease. In some sections where the yearly mortality from this disease amounted to from 10 to 20 per cent, not 1 per cent. of loss now occurs, the reduction in the death rate being due to the intelligent use of Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine. The single treatment vaccine, termed "Blacklegline," is by far the simplest method yet devised, as it is ready for use as sold and can be purchased at a most reasonable price. The Pasteur Vaccines only cost from 10 to 15 cents per bead, a sum so small when compared to the benefit they confer that the cost can hardly be said to enter into consideration. Cattlemen cannot afford to neglect this cheap and simple means to prevent loss, and those who have not already used Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine should do so before the disease breaks out. Prevention is better than cure, and in this case when once the disease develops there is no known cure. Credit belongs where credit is due, and to the Pasteur Vaccine Company of Chicago belongs all the credit for the introduction of blackleg vaccination into North America. This occurred in 1895, since when nearly two millions of calves have been successfully treated with Pasteur Blackleg Vaccine. For full information, write to the Pasteur Vaccine Co., 59 Fifth Ave., Chicago, or their agents, W. J. Mitchell & Co., Winnipeg.

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LUMP JAW
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A case of lump jaw in your herd means immediate loss; it may mean the infection of the rest of your herd; it may result in the distribution of the germs all over your pastures. All loss and danger can be positively averted by prompt use of

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Are all guaranteed PURE HAVANA FILLED and will please the most fastidious smoker who appreciates the fine qualities of a genuine Cuban tobacco. Manufactured by

**GEO. F. BRYAN & CO.,
WINNIPEG.**



What Do You Breed For?

Is it for usefulness, or fashion, or novelty, or for the sake of changing round? "Far-away hills are always green," and some people are always searching the poultry journals for inflated records about the laying powers, or hardiness, or fancy points of varieties about which they only know by reports in the papers and the cuts which adorn them. It is manifest that the true merits of any breed can only be known to those who, beginning with skill, judgment and patience, are prepared to try it long enough to do it justice. Allowance must also be continually made for environment. If there is a wide range and plenty of insect food available the more active foragers will do best and give a large quantity of eggs at comparatively little cost for feed during the summer season. In this country winter feed must be supplied in such quantity and suitable variety as will enable the fowls to lay most eggs at the season when they are worth most money. Then the question will come up whether early hatched pullets, or older hens will pay best for this extra feed and the relative results from liberal and forcing feed to induce winter laying, or ordinary maintenance, by which the hens will start laying only in spring and be made to produce eggs full of vitality, the result of healthy wintering and free range in spring before the setting eggs are collected. No one expects strong chicks from eggs produced under artificial conditions and it is seldom indeed that a fowl that has been laying eggs worth 40 cents a dozen for the table will produce later on eggs worth even that much for spring setting. For business results poultry keeping requires long and careful combination of practice with study and reading as well, and even then our experience must necessarily be limited, for the men are very scarce who can undertake to handle over half a dozen varieties and do equal justice to all. The best men taken for all in all, are those who have taken one or two reliable sorts and stayed with them till they are recognised as authorities and can sell their stock at prices that will reward them for their skill and patience. These men, if they care to tell all they know, can be depended on for correct ideas about the profit and management of the breeds with which they are familiar.

Fashion in fowls, as in everything else, comes and goes. What a guy a woman locks who rides out on a street car wearing the bonnet of 1898. Extremes in poultry are not so easily reached as in ladies' head gear, but they are of as little permanent value.

Fancy has influence in poultry as in greater matters, but the fact that one or two specially cared for animals do very well is no reason for assuming that that particular new variety will distance better known sorts in usefulness as well as in novelty. The multiplication of novelties may be profitable to the men who originate them and at the same time tickle the fancy of the buyer—till the novelty wears off, but the true poultry-man has not much use for them.

We understand that A. J. Carter, Brandon, Man., purchased some of the first prize-winning water fowl sent from Winnipeg to Brandon fair.

Preserving Eggs.

The best way of preserving eggs for winter use is always a question of interest. In his last examination before the Dominion Committee on Agriculture, A. G. Gilbert, of the Central Station at Ottawa, gave the results of experiments made by himself and Professor Shutt on the respective merits of waterglass (silicate of soda) and plain lime water. The water glass was applied in the form of a ten per cent. solution. Tests were made of varying periods of time in the solution and the eggs so treated were then put in a rack inside a drawer where the temperature ran from 65 to 72 deg. F. A set of untreated eggs was used for comparison. The water glass is the most expensive application and after continuous tests these two experts agree that lime water is the best for all practical purposes. The eggs should, of course, be quite fresh when put in the lime water. Professor Shutt's recipe is as follows:—Three or four pounds of good fresh lime in five gallons of water, stirring well at intervals for a few hours and then allowed to settle. The clear water may then be poured over the eggs, which have been previously placed in a crock or watertight barrel. Mr. Shutt thinks the addition of a pound or so of salt, which is sometimes recommended, unnecessary; indeed, it might lead to the imparting of a limy flavor to the egg by inducing an interchange of the fluids within and without the egg.

The experiment shows the following two points to be all important, namely:

1. That perfectly fresh eggs are put in the liquid and
2. That they shall be covered with the preservative fluid, so as to prevent evaporation and consequent shrinking of the meat.

Laying Up Dust.

Now is the time to lay up a supply of good dust for the winter dust bath for the poultry. Nothing tends to keep down vermin in the winter time so nicely as a good dust bath. Lay in a good supply now of dry road dust and store it in a dry place. Lay up enough to keep the hens supplied all winter. It will not take long to do it, but it should be done while there is a chance to get it dry. Put up plenty.

Culling Poultry.

No business man keeps "dead stock" on his hands if he can help it. If he can not work it up he will sell it for what it will bring in the market and invests the money in lines that he can turn over and make money out of it. On many a farm there is much dead stock in the poultry yard which should be disposed of. Hens are kept on year after year and there is no regular system of culling out the old birds. Experiments tend to show that the greatest profit is in the early hatched pullets and the two-year-olds. The plan then should be to cull out before they begin to moult all the fowl over two years old.

Professor J. W. Robertson is making arrangements for another series of chicken fattening experiments in the maritime provinces. Stations will be established in each of the three provinces. While in the extreme east of our Dominion he will assist in inaugurating manual training classes in the public and normal schools.

No farmer, once having kept pure-bred poultry, will go back on them.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards

Headquarters for Single and Rose-Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Spanish, Blue Andalusions and Barred Plymouth Rocks. A grand lot of Breeding Birds for sale, to make room for 400 growing chicks.

Address—**GEORGE WOOD,**
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE P.O., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Was on top again at last Poultry Show, winning 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 2 thirds, 1 silver cup and several specials. Also special for highest scoring pen in exhibition of any breed.

A few pair of young Pekin Ducks from imported and prize-winning stock, at \$4.00 per pair.

No more Turkeys for sale until fall. All young stock sold. I am breeding from two of as fine yards of half to three-quarter wild Turkeys as there are in Manitoba.

I am sole agent for Manitoba and N.W.T. for **GEO. ERTLE & CO.'S VICTOR INCUBATORS and BROODERS.**

Send for 1900 Circular.

Address—**CHAS. MIDWINTER,**
Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg.

FRESH EGGS!

Send them to me guaranteed, and dated, for sale on commission and realize good prices. EGGS from FIRST PRIZE WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS FOR SALE. **R. DOLBEAR,** 1238 Main St., W'peg.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS ONLY

A fair field and no favor.

My birds won, Winnipeg, 1899, 2 1st, 1 2nd—two entries. Woodstock cock, 92 score, 1st; cock, 91 score, 2nd; cockerel, 95½ score, 1st. Ingersoll, eight entries, won 4 1st, 3 2nd and 1 3rd. At the Ontario, 1900, Peterborough, 2nd and 3rd pens, 3rd pullet, 1st and Special for breeding pen.

Eggs \$1.50 per setting. Birds at all times for sale.

J. G. TAYLOR, Woodstock, Ont.



Light Brahmas,
Barred and White P. Rocks,
White Wyandottes,
Black & White S.C. Leghorns,
First-class exhibition-bred stock,
young & old, of above varieties.

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G. H. GRUNDY VIRDEN MAN.

Breeder of high-class Box 688.

BARRED ROCKS, S.L. WYANDOTTES, B.R. GAME BANTAMS.

My birds have taken first prizes at Winnipeg, Brandon and Virden exhibitions, and first for Barred Rock Cockerel at the Manitoba Poultry Show held at Brandon Feb. '99, exhibiting the highest scoring Barred Rock at this show in a class of 67 birds. Young stock for sale. Eggs in season.

WINNIPEG POULTRY YARDS

Win again on

HOUDANS and GOLDEN WYANDOTTES

At Industrial Exhibition. We won on Houdans, 1st and 3rd on fowls, 2nd on chicks; on Wyandottes, 1st on breeding pen. Have for sale 8 hens and 1 cock extra choice Houdans—\$10.00 takes the lot to clear, or singly, hens \$1.50, cock \$2.00. First money gets first pick. Address—**C. H. WISE, 759 Elgin Ave., WINNIPEG.**

EGGS FOR HATCHING—B. P. Rocks, B. B. Red Games, Pyle Games, Indian C. Games—all prize winning stock. \$1.50 for 13. I have a few good cockerels left for sale.

Box 74. **Saml. McCurdy, Carberry, Man.**

A. J. CARTER, BRANDON, MAN

Has for sale most of his breeders in Barred and White Rocks and Silver Laced Wyandottes. These are first class breeding stock and won several prizes the past year. Will have young stock for sale in fall.

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P.O. Box 1310. **Winnipeg, Man.**

A Trip Through Alberta.

By C. C. Macdonald.

It is impossible to realize the extent as well as the many beauties of the great Canadian Northwest without having a trip over it and viewing this vast country for one's self. The literature that has as yet been published, and much of it has been ably written, has not come anywhere near describing the country as it really is. One cannot help wondering why millions more people do not come to this naturally vastly rich country and get homes for themselves, where they could live in all comfort, gain wealth and maintain health in its fullness. The writer had the pleasure of a business trip through the beautiful Province of Alberta recently, and was very much taken up with this part of our great western country.

Lethbridge was the first point visited. This is a prosperous town, being situated in a district where coal mining and ranching are the chief industries. The town is modern in every respect, except water-works. It is lighted by electricity, and Lethbridge is always sighted from the train at night by the brilliancy of its lights, which are kept going all night. The district is to have an irrigation system completed this coming autumn, and then there will be a large tract of fertile land opened for settlement by farmers. This land, I understand, will be sold at prices that will be within the reach of all who want good farming land. Lethbridge is on the line of the Alberta Railway & Coal Co., and Great Falls & Canada Railway. A spur of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway also touches Lethbridge.

Macleod was the next point visited. It is a lively little town, situated on the line of the Crow's Nest Railway, and in the centre of one of the greatest ranching districts in America. Ranching is the chief, and it may be called the only, industry carried on in this district. A few men are just about beginning a system of mixed farming in a small way, and this will assuredly be found to be profitable, as produce of all kinds commands excellent prices at all seasons of the year.

From Macleod the famous drive to Cardston was a pleasure indeed, a distance of about 55 miles having to be traversed with a four-horse team. This is one vast ranching district. Large herds of cattle and bands of horses are seen grazing here, there and seemingly everywhere, and all well bred. Crossing the Blood Indian Reserve, we learned that the Indians were engaged in ranching and were nearly all doing well. The Oxley and a branch of the Cochrane Ranches were passed. All stock, cattle and horses, were looking fat and sleek. We reached Cardston in the evening. This is the district where the Mormons are settled, and is not far from the international boundary, along the foothills. The whole country is rolling and is well watered, having numerous springs from which the stock get their supply. It is a great pleasure to visit this district, for the people treat visitors with all kindness. The Mormon people who came to Southern Alberta but a few years ago have improved their settlement wonderfully and made it a desirable part of Canada to live in. The people deserve all credit for their enterprise. They are a hard working, honest people and are united in their efforts to make their settlement prosperous. They made sixteen miles of the irrigation ditch last year, extending toward Lethbridge from Cardston, and it is said that the best work was done on that part of the ditch. They own large herds of cattle; are farming for profit, and all doing well. These people would be very desirable set-

tlers in any country, Canada may well be proud of them.

After a pleasant week spent at Cardston we returned to Macleod, and then to Pincher Creek. While at Macleod, the Mounted Rifles contingent, in which a number of the Pincher Creek cowboys had enlisted, were preparing to leave for South Africa. Macleod gave the boys a great send-off, and an address was presented to the officers and men upon the eve of their departure. The western people were very enthusiastic over getting the brave boys off comfortably, which not only went to show how truly British the Western Canadian people are, but how loyal they are to our Queen. The scenes were sufficient to make any Canadian truly proud that he was a Briton and a Canadian.

We were greatly pleased with the beauties of the Pincher Creek district. This part of the country has very rich, loose, free soil, is very rolling, and decidedly beautiful. Ranching has been and is now the chief industry, but settlers are continually coming in from the east and taking up land, and will carry on a system of dairy farming. Well they may, for they have one of the best produce markets in the world right at their doors, so to speak, viz., the mining district of the Kootenay. Dairy produce of all kinds can be placed on the consumer's table a few hours after it is manufactured.

Calgary was the next point visited. It is a beautiful town of some 5,000 souls. The buildings all present a substantial appearance, the chief building material used being brick and stone. Ranching is the chief industry for many miles around it. From Calgary, Edmonton was reached via the C. & E. Ry. Oh! Edmonton! how beautiful thou art! To visit Edmonton and district is to fall in love with it at first sight. The writer had the pleasure of driving some distance out from the town and was amazed to see the evidences of great prosperity everywhere among the farmers. The pleasure was all the greater from the fact that many of the farmers were old friends and acquaintances from the Province of Quebec and from old Glengarry County, Ontario. It was a pleasant surprise, indeed, to meet them there, and still better to know that they all had done well since settling in Northern Alberta. Many of these people had only been in the country ten years, had large bands of cattle, and did not, as they put it, "owe a dollar to anyone," and what is better, were happy and contented.

The climate is a steady one and very healthy. There was just snow enough for good sleighing and the weather was just cold enough to hold the snow. The ten days spent in the district of Edmonton were full of bright sunshine. Edmonton

is a beautiful little town of something over 3,000 of a population. There are large wholesale and retail stores, which are doing a rushing trade, churches of the various denominations, schools, a hospital and a convent. There are three papers published there, two English and one French. There is an oatmeal mill, the product of which took the red ticket at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, at Chicago. Oats grown in Alberta are of the best quality in the world. Edmonton's hotels are modern in every respect and all the comforts of home are fully enjoyed by the travelling public.

Coal is abundant in the district, in fact, Edmonton seems to the stranger to be built above a vast coal mine. The residents can get coal delivered in their cellars at \$2.00 per ton, and for 50c. per ton if they dig it themselves. Vast tracts of land are still waiting in Alberta to be homesteaded, and as fine land as has ever been worked. Leaving Edmonton we proceeded southward, calling at Leduc, Wetaskiwin, Ponoka, Lacombe, Red Deer, Innisfail and Olds. Over all this country ranching and mixed farming is carried on and the people are alive to their business. The Dominion Department of Agriculture has been for the last three years operating the creameries of Alberta, and great praise is due to the department for the successful way the work has been carried on, and it is hoped that the government will continue to foster this industry until it is on a firm and lasting basis. Alberta is naturally adapted for dairying and has all the natural facilities required to make it the greatest butter and cheese producing province on this continent.

Be Patient with the Children.


They are such tiny feet!
They have gone such a little way to meet
The years which are required to break
Their steps to evenness, and make
Them go
More sure and slow

They are such little hands!
Be kind—things are so new, and life hut stands
A step beyond the doorway. All around
New day has found
Such tempting things to shine upon; and so
The hands are tempted oft, you know.

They are such fond, clear eyes,
That widen to surprise
At every turn! They are so often held
To sun or showers—showers soon dispelled;
By looking in our face.
Love asks for such, much grace.

They are such fair, frail gifts!
Uncertain as the rifts
Of light that lay along the sky—
They may not be here by and by,
Give them not only love, but more, above,
And harder—patience with their love.

"Good Cheer" Stoves and Ranges.
evenly heated,
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Steel Plate Ovens
bake and roast
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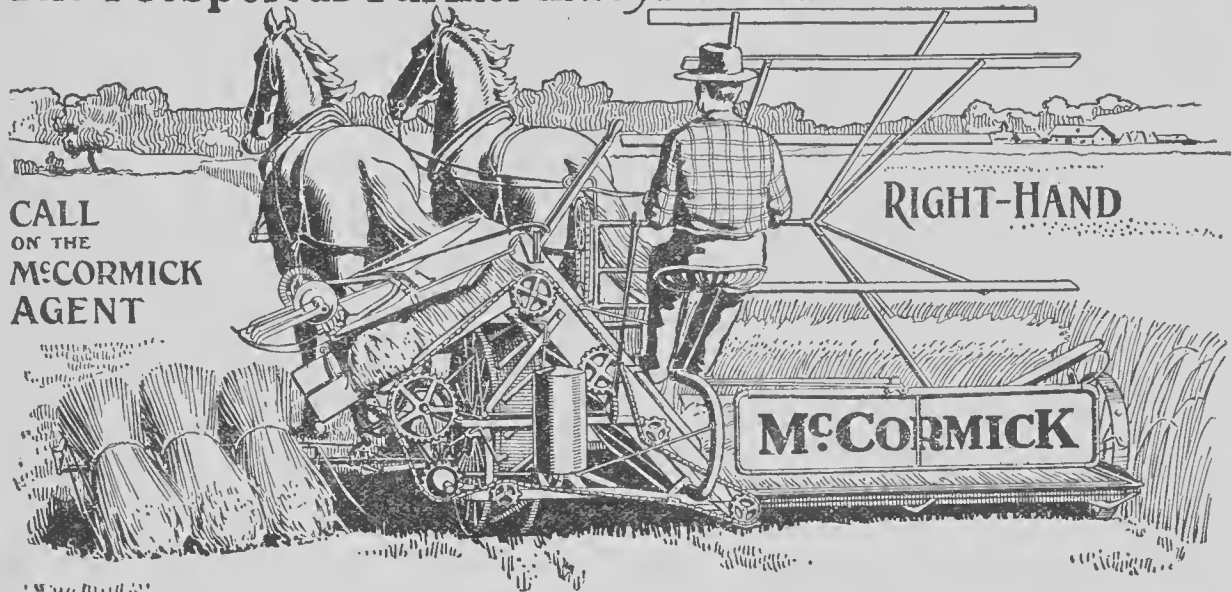
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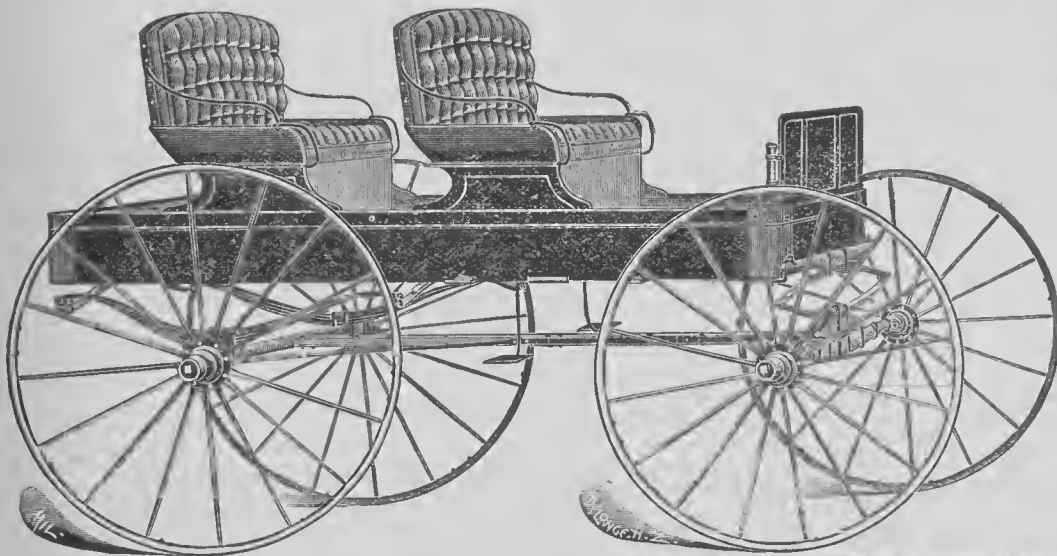
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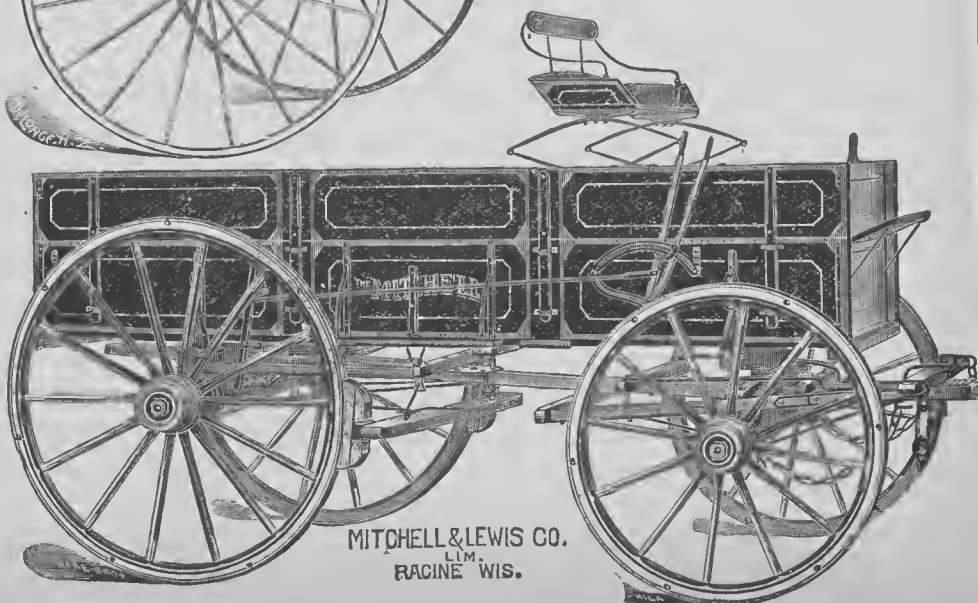
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give the name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

To Kill Moles.

C. R. Tench, Hamiota, Man.:—"What is the best way to exterminate moles? They are getting quite numerous and destructive."

Answer—Mole traps can be had perhaps, but a last year's correspondent of The Farmer says the best thing he knows is to slice a parsnip and put a very small bit of strychnine in each piece. Dig out the run with a trowel and put a slice or two in each run; then cover up, and the poison will fetch them. Potato may be used if parsnips are not handy. Of course, such a powerful poison must be used with great caution. Gophers can be killed by the same means.

Roadmaking.

Subscriber, Starbuck, Man.:—"I. In making a new road is the roadmaster supposed to keep the grade as nearly as possible in the centre of the road allowance, or can he crowd to one side in spite of a protest from the owner of the adjoining land? 2. Is there any legal distance from the ditch to the line fence? 3. Is it lawful to locate a bridge so close to the end of a line fence as to leave no room for a ditch between the grade and the fence?"

Answer—1. There is no definite law on this point, and though the middle of the road is the proper location, there may be good reasons for selecting a different position. The roadmaster is usually selected because of his skill and judgment.

2. No.

3. The discretion of the roadmaster is about the only law we know of. In some rare case he may find it necessary to put his bridge on one side of the road allowance. Circumstances vary, and there may be no need of a ditch.

Smut on Backsetting.

G. M., Belmont:—"I see a good deal of smutty wheat this year on backsetting. I have some myself that way. I used 1 lb. of bluestone to 8 bushels of seed. Some people say the smut is in the ground. I think the season has a lot to do with smut."

Answer—It is quite possible to bluestone properly wheat sown on land that grew wheat the year before and have smut in the resulting crop. The smut on the wheat shed on the ground from the first crop will keep alive all winter, and even if the next sowing was well pickled there would be smut. But smut is not introduced on new land in that way. It can only come, we think, by means of defective bluestoning of tainted seed. The only way to produce smut is by means of smut spores on the seed itself, which begin to germinate at the same time as the wheat. They form slight threads something like those in a spider's web. These penetrate the soft, tender shoot just when it is a few days old and grow up inside and do not show again till after the grain is in flower. We suggest that if the bluestone was all right there was something wrong in the way it was applied. We do not know of any case where smut came after the seed was soaked for a minute in bluestone water.

If sprinkled and turned it is often imperfectly done and the cure is incomplete. The season may aggravate, but will not cause smut. Was it the ordinary form of smut you saw or loose smut that is most frequently seen on weak stalks?

Per Cent. of Fat.

Wm. Scott, Manager for R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., writes:—"On page 631 of your August 5th issue the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. charge C. C. Macdonald with a blunder and myself with making trade capital of it. You cannot in common fairness deny your columns to a refutation of these charges. There was a blunder, was there? Let us see. In his certificate given by Mr. Macdonald of the performance of the De Laval in the Dairy School in 1896 he certifies that the machine left .2 per cent. of fat in the skim-milk, but in the published copy the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. changed .2 to .02. The former means about one-quarter lb. of butter left in 100 lbs. of milk, whereas the latter means one-quarter lb. in 1,000 lbs. Now, Sir, .2 is correct and .02 is a falsification of the certificate, intentionally or in error, whichever way the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. prefer. As every Dairy School student knows, .02 cannot be measured with the ordinary Babcock milk bottle, the smallest division on the scale being .2 or 2-10ths of 1 per cent. It is only since the introduction of the Ohlsen Skim Milk double necked bottle that a smaller percentage can be accurately determined. But there were no Ohlsen bottles in use in Manitoba anywhere in 1896, the first having been imported the following year. If, therefore, the tests were made with the common Babcock milk bottle, as I claim they were, and as Mr. Macdonald says they were, no one could certify that the percentage of fat was .02. The absurdity of the contention of the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. will be apparent at a glance to the butter-maker accustomed to the use of the Babcock Tester, but their statement may serve to throw dust in the eyes of the common farmer who is more accustomed to test the weight of things with a pry-pole than with delicate chemical apparatus."

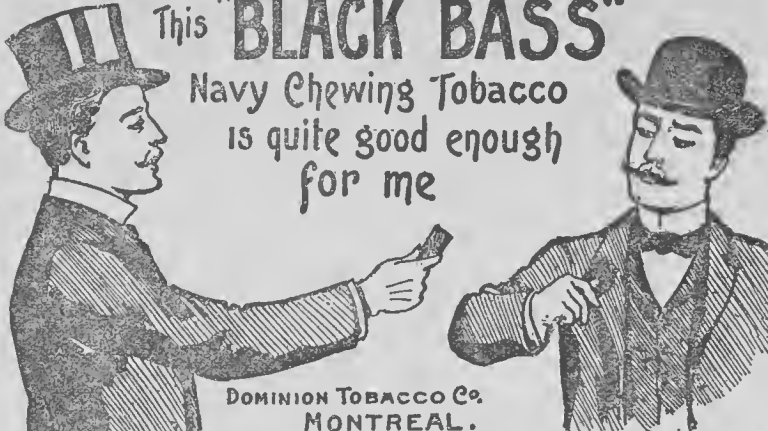
A Farmer's Visit to the Brandon Experimental Farm.

A Western Farmer writes: "Being at the Brandon Exhibition, I thought I would take a run out to see the Experimental Farm. I had read in The Farmer so much about the many lessons to be learned there and had heard Mr. Bedford speak at institute meetings, that I was determined to see the place for myself and form my own opinions. Well, I have been there. I was so much impressed with what I saw that I want to tell the rest of my fellow-readers of The Farmer about it, because I picked up many lessons and saw many things which I know I could do and have if I would only take the necessary trouble. We must remember, of course, that the experimental farms are financed from national sources, that we, as farmers, pay a goodly portion of the money which is expended in carrying on the work at these centres, and that it is for the good of the farmers, and farmers largely, that the government has instituted so valuable an organization—in short that the experimental farms are really the property of the farmers. I was very favorably struck with the fine general appearance of the farm. It lies so nicely on that pleasant southern slope as to not only make it attractive from the rising land across the river, but the way in which the whole of the farm comes into view from the rise on the north, occupied by the buildings, is a real help to visitors who desire to get a good general view. It also aids a hasty visitor to easily locate

the sections to which he desires to give his closest attention. Large numbers of visitors were there the day of my visit and, of course, it was altogether out of the question for us to secure the good offices of Mr. Bedford or any of his staff to show us around, but I was told that visiting farmers at other times are always shown the utmost consideration and that sometimes some capable person is detailed to spend a little time in entertaining the visitor, and in pointing out the many things of interest which one finds all about him. If this is true, it certainly shows that those in charge have a pretty good idea of their business, and that they are willing to go out of their way, if need be, to spread the good results of their work. However, as I never believe in missing any good thing which I think can be secured for the asking, I was not backward in putting questions to the men at work in the fields. On the whole the grain crops looked first-rate, and it seemed to me that any farmer could profitably spend a long time looking around among them, for there was much to see. I have a nice piece of Brome grass at home, but it has suffered from the drouth. I noticed, too, on the train coming in, that other pieces had suffered as well as mine. I don't think the crop of Brome grass seed will be very heavy this year. I found the same thing to be true on the farm. There was a thick, heavy growth of the lower leaves, and, if properly cured, there would be a fair crop of splendid hay, but the seed stalks were very thin, and I am afraid it would be difficult to bind satisfactorily. I found out that, owing to dry spring, the demand for Brome seed was considerably lighter than it otherwise would have been, and that, as the crop grown on the Experimental Farm is held solely for distribution amongst farmers, and is never sold to seedsmen, there was a quantity of the seed so held for distribution the past spring which was not taken. This seems to me to not be an unmixed evil, as the supply of home grown seed next spring will likely be scant, and if the spring is damp the demand will likely be strong. There are about 12 acres in corn this year, and it is looking fairly well, about the best I have seen anywhere, being about four feet high as it stood, but not so good as I have seen at the same date other years. I learned that it had been peeled off pretty close with the frost on the night of June 7th. I was just going to walk into it to see if these fellows who tell us to cultivate our corn so much really practice what they preach, when I noticed one of the men using the scuffler among it, and, if I could judge from the looks of that corn, surface cultivation certainly agrees with it. The millet patches were looked over. Hungarian millet was a nice plot, and seemed the evenest and best of any of them this year. Turnips and carrots were somewhat thin and uneven, a little like other people's this year, but I suppose that this only points us to an important fact in connection with the experimental work, viz., that the experiments are carried on under conditions similar in all essential respects to those under which we all work. I was delighted with the example set by the farm in growing all kinds of trees and shrubs. I think the man who does not see a charm in having his home embellished by a nice setting of trees and shrubs is as much of a conundrum as the Indian who prefers his miserable wigwam to a comfortable house. I cannot understand him, and when I saw the way in which the farm is lined by maples, elm and poplar, the splendid winding avenues, the lawn with its profusion of multi-varied trees and shrubs, the beautiful hedges which skirt so many of the plots on the west side of

the farm, and the strip which has been planted and allowed to become an artificial forest, I said to myself that we farmers need just such an object lesson once in a while to remind us of the great possibilities in the way of beautifying our homes. I found that the native maple is grown very largely, and the way in which the horticulturist, Mr. Robey, has it in some places trimmed up into hedges of eight, ten and twelve feet in height attracted me. In order to get this he planted two rows about three feet apart, somewhat closely in the row. They are trimmed to join at the top and make one hedge. The native maples this year are covered with seeds, but I noticed that nearly, if not all, of those on the farm have had their germinating qualities destroyed by the June frost. The Ontario hard maple grows in a number of places, and seems to thrive just about as well under our western skies as it ever did in the east. I noticed that a good many of the trees of this species had made a growth of about a foot this year, and I never seemed to realize before the beauty of the tree! Some of the other trees which attracted my attention were the pines, spruces, the birches, and the slow-growing, sleepy, but ever green and beautiful cedar which grew around my old home in Ontario. Those white birches, with their chalky trunks, I think, too, are a kind of tree which is always attractive. The hedges are worth a close study. Very few of us have as yet got to the point where we think we can attend to a nice little hedge—and no doubt it is not worth while planting one unless it is cared for—but, still I think a little more time spent in a few ways such as these would pay us well in satisfaction and the increased beauty of our homes. We find in looking around that all our native shrubs have been collected, and experiments made with them for hedge purposes. There they were—dogwood, Manitoba hazel, saskatoon, wild rose, native spirea, etc. But none of the natives just filled my eye as a hedge shrub. They seem to be mostly too open and straggly. The lilac looks very nice, but I think the caragana about the best. It is hardy, a nice even grower and handsome, a little open in the bottom, perhaps, but probably this could be remedied by leaving two rows side by side and trimming one row close to the ground. For a low division fence from eighteen inches up to four or five feet the Asiatic maple catches my eye about the best of anything I have seen. Its small, finely-cut and beautifully tinted leaves make it very attractive. It grows closely, and if perfectly hardy, as it appears to be, a hedge of it along the walk at a farmer's home would look beautiful. There was one point I noticed which a great many farmers ignore in tree growing. Wherever it was necessary to plant trees in sod, a space three or four feet in diameter, or even more, is kept clear of grass and cultivated sufficiently to keep down weeds and allow moisture to get to the roots. I also noticed that it is easily possible to make the mistake of planting avenue trees too closely, as they spread surprisingly far and fast after they get a good start. Before I got through looking over the trees and shrubs (for there are something like 250 varieties grown on the farm), I decided that my ideas of tree cultivation had hitherto been rather lean, and I decided to go home and re-read that article by Mr. Robey on "Ornamental Trees and Shrubs" in your issue of May 5th. One point in regard to the excursion arrangements. The railways offered a very good rate this year, for which we were glad, but if a farmer goes to Brandon, getting there at noon and he wants to see the fair, the farm and perhaps some friends, anyone can easily see that he can-

NO THANKS!
This "**BLACK BASS**"
Navy Chewing Tobacco
is quite good enough
for me



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N.B.—To answer the many inquiries, we wish to state that this Company does not insure against Hall, nor is it in any way connected with any Hall Insurance Company.

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not be blamed for wishing himself twins—or even triplets. Returning to the farm, I may say that we were all impressed with the diversity of knowledge required by any one man to manage this farm, and with the amount of work he must find on his hands. I regard the Experimental Farm as a great agricultural headlight. I am going to visit the farm again just as soon as I can."

Dogs for Killing Gophers and Wolves.

In the July 20th issue of The Farmer an Elgin subscriber wanted to know where he could get a fox terrier that would kill gophers. T. Chapman, Roundthwaite, informs us that he has wolf hound pups, over three months old, the parents of which were sure wolf killers. See advt., page 642, this issue. Michel Dudone, Treherne, writes that he has four dogs that will kill gophers.

Quality of Dairy Cheese at Winnipeg.

T. J. Lokier, Glenella, Man., writes:—"In your issue of the 6th inst., commenting on the cheese exhibit at the recent Winnipeg Industrial, I notice the following: 'All markets are calling for a meaty, rich, mellow cheese. The nearest approach to what the market wanted he (Mr. Mackay) found in a dairy cheese made at the dairy school last winter. . . . With the exception of the dairy school cheese already mentioned, the dairy cheese was very mediocre.' The requirements of the markets are, no doubt, as stated, but is the other remark correct? I think not."

Answer.—These were the identical words used by the judge when criticising the cheese exhibit to our reporter.

A Little Pessimistic.

R. G. Mathews, Macleod, Alta.: "I duly received copy of your Midsummer Fair number. There is not a dull page in it, and its exceedingly interesting contents are dressed to perfection. I am more particularly interested in the articles on 'Territorial Horse Breeding,' but, surely Robert Beith, M.P., must have made an extremely 'casual' inspection when he talks of the absence of good sires. There are dozens and dozens of really good animals in this section alone, and I very much doubt if any government could teach 'the natives' how to run a horse ranch. Mr. Peterson's interesting article strikes me as being a trifle pessimistic, and his statement that 'satisfactory prices for horses of nearly all classes are paid in the old country and to the south of the line,' is rather ambiguous, as a great deal depends upon what is considered a 'satisfactory' price. But I know that hundreds of good saddle horses are brought into our country yearly from south of the line, for which prices are paid that would appear to us as positively absurd."

Gophers.

A Wolseley correspondent sends us a copy of a letter in the Sintaluta Times, in which the writer argues that the government ought to spend \$20,000 to reward the inventor of some process by which disease could be introduced into them by some process of inoculation and then transferred by contact from one gopher to another. If any one could produce such results the government would most likely be glad to avail itself of his skill and pay for it, but meantime poison is comparatively cheap and we should use the means in sight till something better turns up.

Do Oats Degenerate?

New Farmer, Minnedosa, Man.: "I would like to get your opinion as to whether oats, if not cut and allowed to re-sow

themselves year after year, would degenerate into a kind of wild oat. I have heard that instances of their having done so have come to notice, one case being near Brandon."

Note.—There is no doubt that even when cultivated in a careless way oats do degenerate and become poor and thin. But that does not necessarily prove that they will become what we call "wild oats." A better way to approach such questions is to find out by individual experience how much a crop can be improved by dressing out all the light oats before sowing.

Those Government Hogs.

T. Daly, Strathcona, Alta., says we miss the point of his complaint against that lot of hogs taken west from Ontario by the Territorial Government. It was not their bacon making qualities he objected to, but because they were a "cullish looking lot."

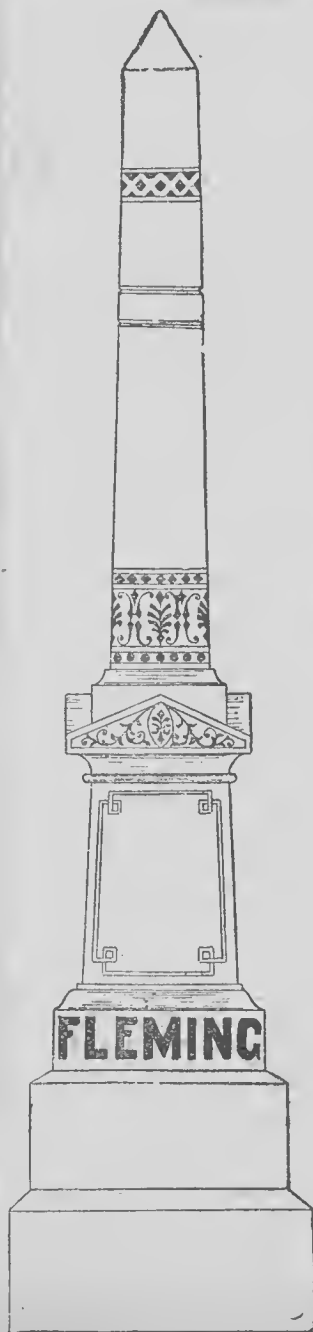
Sows just off a very long railroad journey are seldom seen in show shape and if the experiment is a radical failure the men who bought them will in due time be able to testify to that effect, and it need not be repeated. If the sows were selected by responsible men and the buyers at Edmonton and elsewhere bought them in broad daylight we can hardly see why the government are much to blame—if there is really much to blame after all. If, as Mr. Daly states, some of those swine are in quarantine now, presumably for diseases they brought in along with them, that is a graver matter which can hardly be settled by controversy in our columns. Mr. Daly says, "The cuts which you gave of sides of hogs cut up are very enlightening to anyone seeking information, as I am; it is information I am after, and if there is one thing in the world that the majority of farmers lack it is want of proper foresight."

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It will pay you to get our prices or deal with our travellers.

W. C. Stewart.

A. W. Thomson.

Wm. Somerville.

M. Cook.

This Monument, 27 feet 8 inches in height, manufactured
of Manitoba Granite, was erected by us in Brandon Ceme-
tery during 1899.

MARKET REVIEW.

Winnipeg, August 20th, 1900.

Wheat.

The last fortnight's markets have been without incident of any kind. Wheat opened this morning in Chicago at 72½c. cash, 72½c. September, 73½ October. Port Arthur wheat is 78c., with a spread of about 20c. between that and Ontario values. The Winnipeg market is of the quietest, the week's business being only a gradual if slight decline in sympathy with outside markets. Liverpool fell off a half cent on Saturday.

This year is bound to be a very hard one on the elevator owners. The existing accommodation would take in four times the available supply. A good many will not operate at all, and nearly all will cost more to operate than they will earn, leaving out of sight altogether the capital sunk in construction and equipment.

Cars inspected at Winnipeg for the week ending August 11, 1900: One hard, 174; two hard, 18; three hard, 12; inferior grades, 16; total, 220 cars.

Oats and Barley.

Oats are still in good demand, prices 38c. to 40c. on track. Should the present outlook for late crops continue as good as at present the tendency will be downward all the time. Barley, nothing doing.

Flour and Feed.

Ogilvie's: Hungarian, \$2.20; Glenora Patent, \$2.05; Manitoba S. Bakers, \$1.60; XXXX, \$1.25. Bran, \$11.50; Shorts, \$14.50; R. Oats, \$1.80.

Lake of the Woods:—\$2.20 and \$2.05.

Butter and Cheese.

The butter market exhibits a very startling range of prices. Extremes in prices are not a new feature, but we are told by those who ought to know best that even among those factories which ought to stand high on the market there is considerable difference in the quality of the output. On the coast, where a good deal of our make ought to find a market, it has to compete with the product of New Zealand, which is scrupulously overhauled by a government expert before being shipped, and in consequence can be reckoned on for a steady quality at a good steady price. But in Manitoba creamery consignments have been made not at all to the credit of the country and from men that ought to do better. One house quotes us 19c. for best creamery and says it will stay there. The general figure is 17½c. to 18c. and prices firm. Dairy is coming in in large quantities with the usual range of prices. Separator made bricks, 14½c. to 15c. Ordinary, 12c. to 14c. Lower grades, 10c. to 12c.

Cheese is very firm at 9½c.

Montreal Dairy Prices.—Aug. 14th.—Reported by A. W. Grant.—Cheese dull, 9½c. to 11c.; creamery butter firmer, 20c. to 21½c.

Eggs.

Eggs are very dull. The market is pretty well stocked and wholesalers quote us 12c. as the going price.

Beef.

Beef is a shade easier to buy. Best quality, 3½c. and from that downward.

Mutton.

Is very scarce on foot. Dressed brings 9c.

Pork.

J. Y. Griffin & Co. report very light deliveries. For bacon pigs, 150 to 180 lbs., they offer 5c.

Hides.

Hides are 6c. for No. 1, the rest in proportion.



A postcard addressed to the Hingston-Smith Arms Co., Winnipeg, will bring their catalogue of guns, etc. They have a large stock and will give good value. Mention The Farmer when writing.

H. Cater, proprietor of the Brandon Pump Works, is making a special cattle pump, which fills a pail in about three strokes. Particulars will be sent for the asking.

A. S. Florence, New Lannon P.O., Edmonton, Alta., writes, dated August 4th, 1900: "Enclosed please find my renewal subscription to The Nor-West Farmer. Your paper comes like a ray of sunshine on a rainy day."

Attention is called to the announcement of the Hudson's Bay Stores, Winnipeg, on page 669 in this issue. Their 1900 fall catalogue is unlike any of their previous issues. It is larger, more carefully written and amply illustrated, and can be had free by dropping a postcard to the Hudson's Bay Stores, Winnipeg, and mentioning The Nor-West Farmer. Every farm home in Western Canada should have a copy.

Business Education.—In every department of life work a knowledge of business methods and customs with ability to keep accurate records of all transactions is most essential. This is just as true as regards the farmer as any other occupation, and we are glad to learn that very many farmers' sons avail themselves of the advantages of the modern business college to secure a practical training in business matters. In this particular the Central Business College, of Toronto, Ont., stands pre-eminent, as it provides a special short course for farmers and others whose vocation prevents them from spending a long period in school work. A winter spent in this school is time well spent.

The Brandon Felt and Yarn Works only started building about a year ago and have been running since about the first of the year, but they have found a great opening for their goods. In a large tent they made a display of the kinds of goods they make: sole felt for both inside and out, untearable horse blankets, hack and lap rugs. Their wool-filled comforters attracted a good deal of attention. They are made up with a light covering of cheese cloth and purchasers can put on their own covering in such a way that it can be taken off and washed or a new one put on without in any way injuring the filling. Samples of their goods in every stage of construction were shown so that visitors could see just how everything was made.

Though the Somerville Steam Marble and Granite Works on Rosser ave., Brandon, made no exhibit at the fair, yet visitors were welcomed at their works. Here one found an up-to-date establishment, where every modern improvement to facilitate work has been introduced. This firm have fine pneumatic tools for lettering and carving in stone. By using these tools from three to four times the amount of work can be done in excess of the mallet and chisel. Better work is also said to be done. The plant is complete in every respect for turning out the highest grade of granite monuments, tablets, head-

stones, cemetery coping, fences, vaults, window and door sills and house trimmings of all kinds. A large staff of men are constantly employed and three travellers are always on the road soliciting orders and setting up work.

'TIS NATURAL

and WISE for young people from Manitoba and the North-West to spend a few months of the Winter season in Ontario. It affords an excellent opportunity to enjoy a short practical course of training in a good school. The

CENTRAL
Business College

TORONTO, is highly favored in this respect, and is worthy of the very liberal patronage it receives each year. With a dozen regular teachers first-class equipment and superior courses of study, it never fails to produce good results. Members admitted at any time. WRITE FOR CALENDAR.

W. H. SHAW, Principal.

THE LIGHTNING FLAT
IRON WAXING PAD!

A woman's invention for the relief of woman.

The need of something to lighten the drudgery of ironing day has been felt for years and at last an invention has been perfected.

The A.H.B.
Flat Iron Waxing
Pad!!

It does its work perfectly without injury to the finest fabrics.

It saves lifting the arm up every few minutes to scrape and wax the iron.

Try this wonderful Waxing Pad and save your strength.

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MOMENTS.

*Written for the N.-W. Farmer by
W. J. Erwood.*

One by one the leaves are falling,
Drop by drop the stream runs dry,
Has been sung by many poets,
In the busy days gone by.

But, how many mortals are there ?
Who, having heard the poet's lay,
Realize that life's bright sunshine
Is fading quickly, day by day.

That the little, sparkling moments
Form the golden stream of life,
Whereupon we mortals journey
Thro' this vale of worldly strife.

Ah, how often, thro' our weakness,
While upon life's surging stream,
Do we let those precious jewels,
Fall, unheeded, while we dream ?

And 'tis often in a moment,
That we mortals rise or fall,
Or the chances of our lifetime
May have gone beyond recall.

Moments, moments, priceless moments,
How they play with us each day,
First, one moment brings us sorrow,
On the next, it floats away.

Then let one and all remember,
While upon life's surging stream,
Do not let one priceless moment,
Pass unheeded, while you dream.

The Experimental Farm.

One of the most permanent and interesting attractions Brandon has to offer, not only to the practical farmer, but also to the passing visitor, is the Experimental Farm. The permanent outdoor attractions at the farm are the trees in different arrangements, both as lines and in a broad belt on the west side. For more strictly ornamental effect the shrubbery around the manager's house gives attractive specimens in much greater variety than the superficial observer has any idea of. Numerous sorts are being tested as hedge plants, from maples that have in very few years grown into a compact hedge, 6 ft. high and 3 ft. thick, down to the pretty Acer ginnala. This hedge arrangement is not the least valuable of the many object lessons the farm has to show. At present the lawn is at its most attractive stage. Antirrhinums, pansies, petunias and annuals of several sorts, furnish nice masses of bloom and many individual plants are of special quality.

At this time of year and in a season when poor crops are the almost universal rule, the quality of the bulk of the crops is very noteworthy. On August 8th, one or two plots of early wheat, cut a very fair showing of stooks and the general improvement since the plowing match is very pronounced, with the advantage always in favor of the later sowings. Some of these, with suitable ripening weather, will furnish peculiarly strong testimony in favor of the best style of cultivation, particularly in such a summer as we are now passing through. There is less straw than in ordinary years, but when the bushel comes to be filled the evidence will be irresistible. It should be noted that the big yields are not on patches, ten and twenty to the acre, but often on lots several acres in extent.

The evidence furnished by the meanest plots is equally definite. Some plots here are exactly the same as thousands of

The Object of this Ad.

Is to tell you about our
new Catalogue.

This Catalogue is unlike any of our previous issues. It is larger, more carefully written, and is amply illustrated. It tells of goods of almost every imaginable class, and at such reasonable prices that every purchase you make is a direct saving to you; in short, it places at your disposal every advantage which accrues from shopping at the Greatest Stores in the West.

Write us for a copy.

Mention The Nor'-West
Farmer.

**HUDSON'S BAY
STORES,
Winnipeg, Man.**

acres all over the country. Wheat, after wheat, or oats, and also after late breaking and backsetting, shows the six-bushel type, while the results from well-done summer-fallow alongside will pan out nearly three times as many bushels from a stand of straw several inches shorter than the average of previous years.

The lots most noteworthy in this connection lie along the lower end of the farm near the river, and are of more recent breaking than on the north side of the public road. The fallow plots are clean, or nearly so. The objectionable plots have a mean, thin stand of grain, with a profusion of sunflowers and such annual weeds as can be seen in force all over the country under similar conditions of cultivation. Poverty of the grain and abundance of weed growth more or less vigorous, are the conspicuous features of the style of work of which a few such plots on the farm are examples.

There are differences in the quality of the crops following, say peas, rape, clover, quite distinctly attributable to the effect of such crops on the succeeding one and possibly the drain by those previous crops last fall on the moisture contents of the soil had its full share in producing the deficiencies notable in some of these plots.

It must be also noted that the whole of the farm, from the buildings southward, is composed of soil that has been moved by the river, and in such soils the beneficial action of capillarity is above the average. But when all such allowances have been made the testimony for the best style of farming is overwhelming.

The green crops on the farm this year are more injuriously affected by the drouth than the grain. Peas suffer less from want of rain and are therefore, pretty fair. Brome grass, now the most valuable green crop on the farm, has been sadly checked and on the very best of it the seed heads are comparatively scanty. The best patch on the farm was recently cut and stooked for seed, but the amount of seed in proportion to the leafage was much less than last year, which makes it very doubtful if it can be dried, and it is more than likely it may have to be spread out and dried for hay. The quantity of seed for next year's sowing will be very small at the best, unless there is some of the last year's crop stowed away in the barn.

Indian corn, if not very deeply sown, was late in starting. What was deeply drilled in is 4½ feet high. That put in more shallow had to wait for rain and can only be fodder, but there will be a good deal of it. Hungarian millet seems the best green fodder crop of the year.

A hundred varieties of potatoes are grown and all well grown. Mr. Bedford's four years' experience makes him think it bad policy to cut seed too small. This is the same ground taken by The Farmer all along. In a wet soil the cut seed rots, while whole potatoes about the size of hens' eggs keep sound and do not go with dry rot in a dry season.

Other root crops, such as turnips, carrots and mangels, are late and thin, but with the help of the recent rainfall will come out pretty well, unless winter sets in too early.

The number of farmers who took the opportunity to spend more or less time at the farm was this year much greater than ever, and their observation, not only of the good crops, but of the nearly worthless plots already referred to, was enough if they saw it, to convince them that good work at the right time is the cheapest in the end. Regular rotation of crops is as a rule the best plan for most seasons, and this season it is all too obvious. One large plot of oats after oats is fairly clean and will make a satisfactory crop. It has all come away together and will not be

affected by aftergrowths, a special difficulty this year. But the soil under those oats is of the best quality for resisting drouth and the seed of the best quality, would be equally well put in, which partly accounts for the good looks of this second crop in succession of grain on the same land.

The August Crop Bulletin.

Just as we went to press with the August 6th issue, the government crop bulletin came out and we gave then the areas under crop, with a probable wheat yield under 11,000,000, or an average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ bus. per acre on the area still standing, 350,000 acres being the estimated area of total failure.

The June bulletin reported severe drouth all over the province and that for August was able to report free rainfall the first week of July, which did much to improve the fodder outlook. The government does not seek to disguise the fact that the season has been very disappointing to grain growers, though the loss is not equally distributed. In the southwestern and south-central districts the heaviest proportion of the grain crop is always produced, and as those districts are naturally earliest sown they show the greatest shortage from climatic conditions. The intense heat of the middle week of June half roasted the heads and these areas show the lowest average yield of most kinds of grain. Noxious weeds were about as much held in check by the drouth as the more profitable crops, but have since grown with great vigor, and little can be done in the circumstances to check them.

Crop correspondents indicate that nearly 2,000 extra hands will be wanted for harvest work, but the government says nothing to encourage the importation of extra hands from the east.

A good deal was said in the earlier part of the summer about the grasshopper visitation, and the government showed commendable alacrity in grappling with the pests. The district infested extended from Macgregor to Virden and south to Deleau and Hartney, and followed the Souris river to Glenboro. Information was given by the department regarding the nature and habits of the locusts and how best to fight them. Farmers promptly acted upon instructions, and by burning the straw, plowing down stubble fields and the use of the hopper dozers, which have been so successfully used in the United States for years, were successful in checking the locusts and saving much of their crops. To complete the work of fighting the hoppers this year it will be necessary for farmers to plow down every acre of stubble in order to destroy the eggs deposited in the summer. If this precaution is taken it is doubtful if locusts will give much trouble next year, especially if we have a usual season with the customary moisture and rainfall.

The hay crop will be the poorest yet known, though recent heavy rains will improve it somewhat.

A hail storm damaged the crop in the Beulah district Sunday, 12th inst.

British Columbia's provincial fair will be held in Queen's Park, New Westminster, on October 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1900. Entries close Sept. 28th, 1900. This year's fair promises to be a record breaker. \$20,000 given in prizes and attractions. J. B. Jickling, Carman, will judge horses and cattle, and James Bray, Longburn, Man., sheep and swine. Prize list and any information can be had by applying to W. H. Keary, secretary-manager, New Westminster, B.C.

A Visitor's Opinion of the West.

By H. L. Bolley, Botanist, North Dakota Experiment Station.

The Nor'-West Farmer is well named. You are truly in the Northwest, but only in the southeast corner of that grand piece of farming land. I knew your acres were broad—now I have seen, in part—and on them, even in this year of drouth, some as fine wheat, oats and barley as one ever may see. I found Canadians royal hosts wherever met, and your fairs are equal to the best. Your farming on the average shows better method than curs and, in part, it represents, I think, the difference in yield, which will undoubtedly be considerably in your favor this year.

All along the C.P.R. I saw many pieces of summer-fallow well done and still being kept in shape, clean and compact. The work will show in the next crop, as similar fields show this year. There were to be sure fields and farms void of crop—due, in part to drouth, but not entirely, for alongside of them often there stood a 20 to 25-bushel per acre crop. The owner of such fields was usually also in sight, or at least his teams, preparing for the next year's crop.

At Brandon and Indian Head are two really model farms, showing what intelligent effort may make of this glorious Northwest country. Besides fine crops of every type, these farms show a park-like beauty, excelled in beauty only by many a costly park in more moist and warm climates. That such hedges, beautiful trees and clumps of shrubbery could be produced from the seed in less than twelve years, should be a standing lesson pointing out the magnificent future of these great plains.

Nor should the Experimental Farms alone secure all the credit, for at Moose Jaw one may see a vegetable garden and arboretum second to none for use and beauty. The C. P. R. in that little area alone shows every day to those who pass that way with eyes to see, that a man has only to work a little to build a home on the plains which he would not readily leave for another. There I saw the trains and a fair-sized town being supplied with all kinds of vegetables, of the best quality, from a beautiful park-like garden of but a few acres in extent, each vegetable in its kind as good as the best to be found elsewhere.

It is truly a beautiful and magnificent country, back of which to north and west there yet extends the great Saskatchewan country. Best of all, amongst all of the crops, I found no indication of plant disease. The wheat and oats were particularly free from rusts and even the apple trees were remarkably vigorous, showing no signs of the pest known as "fire blight."

In the grass, *Bromus inermis*, the farmers have a permanent assurance of continued soil fertility and good forage. My trip through to Moose Jaw was a great pleasure.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the necessity of ploughing the summer-fallow in good time, we still find farmers who put off the job until harvest is well in sight. In a trip between Carberry and Neepawa on August 6th one of our staff noticed a few fallows still being ploughed. One man who was spoken to said he had purposely allowed his field to produce a strong stand of weeds, thinking that in covering them he would secure a good manure layer. He was more than surprised when a few green-looking heads of weeds were rubbed out and the seeds

were seen to be ripe. It should be borne in mind that lamb's quarter, wild buckwheat and a large array of other plants ripen their seeds sufficiently for germinating purposes while still the seed covering is quite green.

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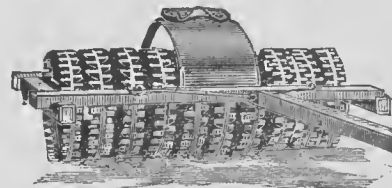
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It is used by Progressive Farmers everywhere



**THE McCORMICK SOIL PULVERIZER AND
COMPRESS FIELD ROLLER.**

It crushes and grinds all clods, packs the soil with out making a smooth, hard surface, hence it is not blown away with wind, or washed off with rain; no parts to wear or get out of repair. For particulars, address—

The H. P. DEUSCHER CO., Hamilton, Ohio.

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The Farmers' Trading Co., Ltd.

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Dealers in

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

We handle the widely-known **McCORMICK ROLLER**. The **Rock Island** Plows, Disc Harrows, Potato Diggers, etc. Also Wagons, Feed Cutters, Grain Crushers.

Watson's Pneumatic Feed Elevator saves time and labor, and thus saves money.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

Contagious Abortion

CAN POSITIVELY BE CURED
OR PREVENTED BY USING

WEST'S FLUID

Which is a cheap and most effective Disinfectant, simply because it is a strong antiseptic, and destroys the germs upon which such conditions depend.

90c per $\frac{1}{2}$ -gal. can; \$1.50 per one gal. can. Circulars specially prepared by a Veterinarian.

THE WEST CHEMICAL CO.,

Department "N," TORONTO, ONT.
Headquarters for "Standard" Sheep Dip.

A NEW IDEA! How to obtain a beautiful Silver Set, Parlor Clock, Fancy Rocker, Silk Umbrella, Kodak, FREE. Goods guaranteed to be worth \$5 to \$6 each. Send 2c stamp for particulars. Great Idea Co., Clearfield, Pa

Territorial Farmers' Institute.

(Continued from last issue.)

Points specially dwelt upon by Dr. Fletcher were:—

1. That no plant could originate except from a seed; although some farmers seemed to think that in some marvellous way weeds would come from the soil, whether there were seeds there or not, such plants they claimed were "native to the soil," but it was pointed out that one of these "native to the soil," or special creation weeds, was stink weed in Manitoba, where some people had insisted that this was the case; but the speaker claimed that if it were "native to the soil" in this sense in Manitoba it would be so elsewhere, as, for instance, in the Prince Albert district; but as, fortunately, up to the present, this terrible pest of the farmer had not been widely introduced here, so no one supported this view. It was no more possible for stink weed or any other weed to appear in a field, unless there were seeds there, than it was for a crop of

which would only be two or three times during the summer, after the first deep ploughing, and then the crop the following year were harrowed twice after it came up, most of the troublesome weeds of cultivated land would disappear. He cited the experience of several progressive farmers who had adopted the practice and spoke of the good results secured by Mr. Mackay at Indian Head, and Mr. Bedford at Brandon.

At the conclusion of the address, specimens of many of the worst weeds were exhibited, their nature was explained, and from this advice was given as to the best way of eradicating them.

Among the plants always spoken of at the meetings, the following may be mentioned:—

Stink Weed—by far the worst weed enemy of the western farmer

Ball Mustard—the only one of the introduced weeds which had become widely introduced in the Prince Albert district. The injurious nature of this weed was shown by the rapidity with which it had spread through the wheat fields of the prairie provinces.

Summer and Fall Fairs.

Brandon (Horticultural)	August 23 and 24.
Oak River	August 31.
Toronto	August 27-Sept. 8.
Hamlin (Minnesota)	Sept. 3-8.
Milwaukee (Wisconsin)	Sept. 10-14.
Yankton (South Dakota)	Sept. 10-14.
Calgary	Sept. 12 to 15.
Macleod	September 18 and 19.
Mandan (North Dakota)	Sept. 18-21.
Letbridge	Sept. 19 and 20.
Little Cut Arm and Qu'Appelle	September 20.
Gainsboro	September 22.
Carnduff (S. E. As'a)	September 24.
Manitota	September 25.
Manitou	September 25 and 26.
Whitewood and Broadview	Sept. 26.
Alameda	Sept. 26.
Dauphin	September 26 and 27.
Birtle	September 27.
Innisfail	Sept. 27.
Morden	Sept. 27 and 28.
Carlyle	September 28.
Crystal City	Sept. 28.
Saskatoon	Sept. 28.
Cannington Manor (East Moose Mountain)	Oct. 1.
Pilot Mound	October 2 and 3.
New Westminster, B.C.	October 2-5.
Wetaskiwin	October 3.
Lacombe	October 3.
Grenfell	October 3 and 4.
Kildonan	October 3 and 4.
Selkirk	October 3 and 4.



Farmers' Institute Meeting at Kinistino, Saskatchewan, July, 1900.

wheat, oats or anything else to spring up unless seed were sown.

2. Summer-fallowing. Dr. Fletcher explained the theory of summer-fallowing and confirmed what Mr. Mackay had said as to its value in holding moisture in the land and demonstrated by exhibiting several specimens of weeds with ripe seeds upon them (all gathered in the vicinity) that, if summer-fallows were not ploughed down before the present date, many ripe seeds must be ploughed in. He contended that the soil of the prairie provinces generally had already ample humus, that leaving weeds to grow so as to have a heavy growth to plough in, was a mistake and that no amount of weeds ploughed in could ever return to the land again the amount of moisture they had absorbed from the soil and lost by evaporation from their leaves.

3. The use of light harrows or weederes on growing grain. The doctor believed that this practice was destined to be of inestimable value to the farmers of the west. If summer-fallows were ploughed down so early that no ripe seeds were buried, and the land was kept cultivated every time a new growth of weed seedlings appeared,

Wild Mustard—the pest of the Ontario farmers. A few specimens of this plant could generally be found for exhibition, but it was nowhere prevalent.

Twitch Grass—also called Quack and Couch. This was a troublesome weed in Ontario, because of the deep ploughing usually done the plant was replanted instead of being thrown up on to the surface, which was the proper method of treating it; about four inches being the depth to which it sent down its root-stocks.

Sweet Grass.—On the other hand, this grass, which, unfortunately, is often called Twitch or Quack Grass, a mistake which has given rise to much confusion, must be ploughed deeply because it roots deeply, and Mr. Mackay had found from experience that the best way to clear this weed from land was to plough deeply in the hot weather of July or August and then cross plough a week later, harrowing well after each ploughing. Seeding down with Brome grass was recommended for choking out persistent perennial weeds.

The annual report of the Roland Farmers' Elevator shows that for the year ending June 30th they handled 278,000 bushels of grain and were able to declare a dividend of 25 per cent.

One or two of the Manitoba weed inspectors have complained to us that the false tansy, or earrot top, a dark green plant with top somewhat resembling a carrot, is making a very profuse growth this year. The writer has not only noticed the same fact, but has also observed that it is a very common plant in some parts of the Territories, although it has never been regarded as a dangerous weed, being easily controlled by summer-fallowing (because the seed does not ripen till August), also by fall and spring ploughing, or disc harrowing. It seems to make good use of some of the meadows and waste places. The young plants begin their growth in the autumn and produce their stems and flowers the following year.

When writing advertisers, mention The Farmer.

BOLE'S COUGH CURE CURES COUGHS.



ONLY.

"'Twas only a bright 'good-morning'
That was called from over the way,
But it left its cheerful memory
Through a long and weary day.

"'Twas only a gentle handclasp
That was given in sudden mood,
But it made all earth seem brighter
So that even work was good.

"'Twas only a bunch of flowers
That grew in a garden fair,
But all their hidden beauties
Were seen by an invalid there.

"'Tis only a word or a gesture,
An act or a thought of ours,
May prepare for unborn millions
A path of thorns or flowers."

Some of the Best Varieties.

In his recent addresses before the farmers at the institute meetings on the M. & N. W. and Dauphin Railways, A. P. Stevenson, of Nelson, gave a list of varieties of fruit which he had found suitable for cultivation in this country, together with some simple rules as to their cultivation. In the first place, the speaker assured the farmers that all attempts at fruit raising would fail of practical success unless some sort of adequate shelter was provided in the way of a windbreak. In the Dauphin and Gilbert Plains districts, at least, he thought there should be little trouble on this score, but in open tracts of prairie the necessity is absolute. The more convenient method of cultivation is to have everything in rows, so as to cultivate with the horse. Speaking of novelties in fruits (which are sometimes pushed by unreliable dealers and advertised in language of circus-poster extravagance in some of the cheap farm papers printed on the other side of the line), Mr. Stevenson denounced them all as frauds. Only the old, well-tested fruits are worth trying, and only the hardiest varieties of these. At the same time very gratifying returns were assured for an intelligent cultivation of the proper sorts, and the speaker had not only been able to supply himself and family with one of the greatest needs in this western country, viz., an abundance of fruit, but he had also found profit in raising a quantity for the market.

With strawberries he had had considerable success, and had found the Wilson, Crescent and Gandry to be the best varieties. The strawberry rows should be planted about four feet apart. Some persons failed of receiving any fruit from strawberries because they planted a variety such as the Crescent, which bore only female blossoms, and thus, while there was an abundance of bloom, very few, if any, of the flowers were ever fertilized. He advised planting alternate rows of male and female sorts. In the fruit catalogue the male varieties were designated by the use of the letter "s," while the female kinds were marked with the letter "p." It was necessary to mulch with straw in winter. Two crops of fruit are all which can profitably be taken from a strawberry patch before plowing down. In the spring of the last year of bearing, the new patch should be laid out, so as to be ready for the succeeding season. It might be found necessary on account of the wind to place a little earth or other weight on a few of the runners to enable them to strike root, so as to secure new plants. In planting

out new rows only the plants with yellow roots should be used, as these were one year old plants.

Success in the culture of gooseberries and currants was briefly put in three words—manure, prune, cultivate. These fruits would stand a great deal of manure and pruning. Unless the bush was properly pruned the fruit would be small. A general rule for pruning was to cut out the darkest wood, which is the oldest. All of the vigorous new shoots in the centre of the bush should each year be pruned out except two or three. Never try to grow these fruits on one stem, tree fashion, as the borer is liable to get into that stem and kill the bush outright. The best varieties of red currants are North Star, Stewart's Seedling and Raby Castle. In white currants the White Grape is the most satisfactory, with White Dutch in second place. The Black Naples and Lee's Prolific are the best sorts of black currants. Among the gooseberries he had found Houghton's Seedling and Smith's Improved to be the best sorts. The Houghton is the hardier, but the other gives a somewhat better fruit. Currants and gooseberries should be planted four feet each way, or, if there were lots of room, four feet by five feet. In manuring, short, well-rotted manure should be used, sprinkled very liberally all about the bushes, and worked in with the plow and fork in the process of cultivation.

Splendid success might be attained in the culture of red raspberries. These should be set out in rows eight feet apart, with the roots two feet apart in the rows. Always prune the top off in setting out new roots, otherwise it would take all the sap the first year and the making of new canes for bearing the following year would be cut off. The raspberries might be allowed to thicken out to form a row of stalks 18 inches wide, properly pruned, but the suckers should be kept down between the rows. Pruning should be done in the spring. The Turner he had found the best variety, as it is of a fine quality, a good bearer and very hardy. The Dr.

Ryder had proved to be a wonderfully hardy plant, and one of considerable promise, but has not yet been sufficiently propagated to be on the market. Black raspberries (black caps) he had found to be a very fine fruit, but they are so tender that it is useless to attempt to raise them unless the canes are laid down each winter. Blackberries or thimble berries had been found of no use in Manitoba.

In the way of plums there is not a single variety now grown in Ontario which is any good at all in Manitoba. The same may be said of cherries. In places where good sorts of the native plum grow wild, he generally advised selecting a tree during the fruiting season, which bears fruit of superior size and flavor, marking it by tying a string to it, or in some other way, and returning just before the "freeze up" to uncover some of the surface roots and secure cuttings of them. These might be taken up in sections, retaining all the fibrous roots possible, cut into pieces about six inches long, tied into bundles and buried in some dry spot about the premises until spring. In setting out, the root should be put small end downwards with the top end within an inch of the surface of the ground and the top covered with a handful of sand. This would reproduce the exact variety of fruit, which could not be got by sowing pits.

The growing of crab-apples had passed the experimental stage, and in the lower altitudes and less exposed places had proven quite successful. Of course, adequate shelter for this fruit is imperative. The Transcendent and Hyslop are the best sorts. He had found it necessary to wrap the trunks of the trees in winter in gunny sacking.

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Alma College

FOR THE HIGHER EDUCATION
OF YOUNG WOMEN.

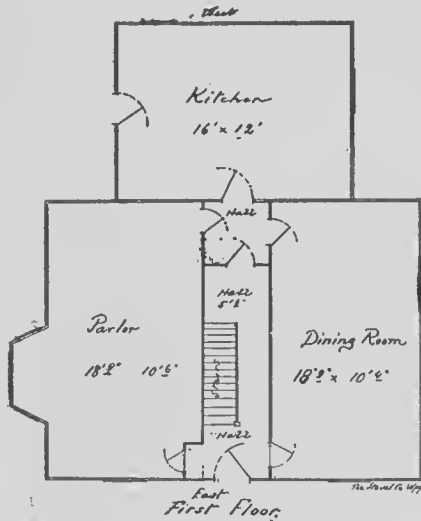
1900-1901 Term opens Sept. 10th

The school is rapidly filling up for the coming session and those who contemplate enrolling with us are requested to communicate as early as possible with

REV. R. I. WARNER, M. A., Principal, St. Thomas, Ont.

Conditions at Cape Nome.

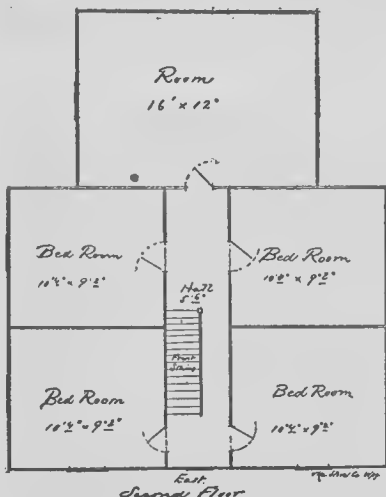
The recent rush to Cape Nome in the search after gold has brought that place very prominently before the public. The following letter received by a member of The Farmer's staff from a recent arrival there gives some idea of the conditions which those who are so eager in the search



for gold have to put up with. It was dated at Cape Nome on July 12th, and is as follows:—

I promised to write you my views of Nome. It is not in my power to do the subject justice, so much can be said for and against the place. I landed on the 18th of June, and found everything in the most complete state of confusion. There was not room enough to accommodate the crowds arriving on steamers and sailing vessels. Two and three vessels come in every day, each landing from 200 to 700 passengers. It took considerable manœuvring to get through the crowds. The beach was literally covered with freight (without exaggeration) for two miles. Teamsters received \$10 per hour for a double team, and it was hard to get them even at that high price. Buildings spring up in a day—like mushrooms. It never gets dark at this time of year and contractors work a day and a night crew. Carpenters receive \$1.50 per hour.

The only title to property is possession. Several persons have been shot and killed for trying to grab town lots. All persons



who located claims last fall and failed to remain, or station a man on them during the winter, found their claims jumped and being worked when they arrived this spring.

The beach washings are a thing of the past. It has all been worked and re-work-

ed (except in a few places), demonstrating the fact that it was exaggerated in the extreme. A few struck it right on the beach. It is spotty and does not pay continuous, as was reported. The whole future of Nome depends on the creeks in the hills back from the coast. These creeks are known to be very rich wherever they are prospected. This fall will probably tell the tale. I saw a specimen from one of the creeks of pure gold weighing two pennyweights less than eleven ounces.

Living is high, but not so high as I anticipated. For instance, flour is \$3.50 per sack; eggs, 50c. per doz.; butter, \$1.50 per roll; potatoes, 5c. per lb.; coal is \$60.00 per ton; lumber, \$150 per M; ham, 35c. per lb.; cheese, 50c. per lb.; bread, 25c. per loaf; hay, \$100 per ton; oats, \$120 per ton, etc.

Meals are from \$1 up, and lodging can be had for \$1 for a bunk. A single room commands a price of \$4 to \$10. Our party, containing ten at present, is quartered in a large tent, 20x50 feet. We have our own commissary department, and are very comfortably located.

We are doing some grading on the lot our store is to be erected on. The mater-

A LITTLE TREAT.

When John comes home at close of day,
To taste once more his fireside cheer,
I love to hear him, smiling, say,
"I've brought a little treat, my dear."

A little treat! It means so much
Of loyal love, of constant thought!
It tells of hearts in silent touch,
Where'er the tasks of life are wrought.

That "little treat" is great indeed!
What surer sign has ever been
That pledged affection's deepest need,
Remembrance, still abides within?

He thinks of me! He plans all day
With joy this mutual delight,
Anticipates what I will say,
And longs to see my face at night.

The sacred love is in his breast,
The tender yearning and desire
That makes one nook the dearest, best—
The nook beside his own hearth-fire!

O loving husbands everywhere,
Believe me, naught can be more sweet
To hearts home-hiding than the care,
The love, that prompts "a little treat."

Slight in itself—how slight soe'er—
It brings that mist of happy tears,
That shining look that women wear
When youth's fond troth outlives the years.

—James Buckham, in Christian Endeavor World.



Farm House of Wm. McKay, 7 miles south of Morden, Man.

ial has not arrived, but is expected any day. It is coming on a schooner which is 65 days out from San Francisco. She is overdue, but that is not unusual, as vessels are often caught in the ice and held for weeks at a time.

A great number of persons are getting "cold feet" and returning to the States. They came here expecting to find the sand on the beach covered with gold, but when they found they had to dig for it, these individuals decided to take the next steamer back.

At first, and until a person gets used to this continual daylight, he is liable to sit up until midnight waiting for it to get dark before he discovers it is getting late.

About the first of November ice commences to form, and then we will be completely isolated from civilization for eight months, with the mercury averaging about 40 below.

The Garson Quarry Co., Tyndall, Man., had a nice exhibit of stone at Winnipeg Exhibition from their quarries. Their cut stone was an excellent exhibit, but their large dimension stones attracted the most attention. The largest one was 20 by 36 inches and 30 ft. long.

All new subscribers to The Nor'-West Farmer will get free a copy of the Mid-summer Fair number, as long as the supply lasts.

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buying a new one if you true
up the bearings and put in new
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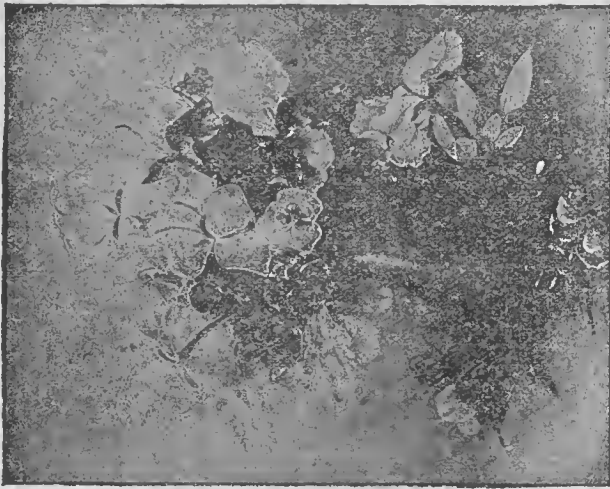
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Shown at Winnipeg Fair every year.

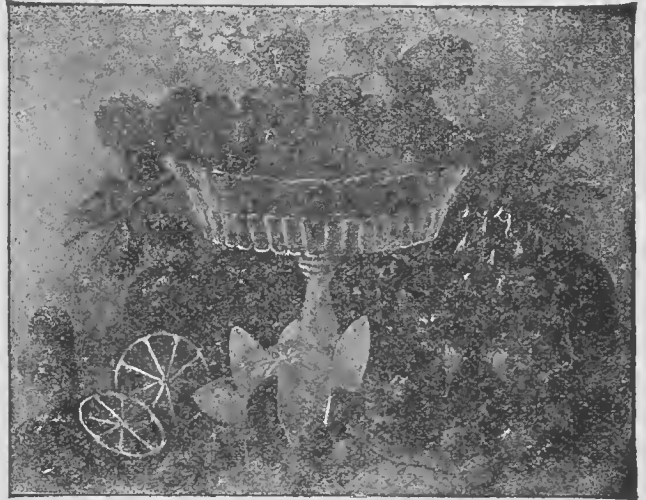
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THE ROYAL CROWN SOAP CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.

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MAKE THE BEST OF IT.

Life is but a fleeting dream,
Care destroys the zest of it!
Swift it glideth like a stream—
Mind you make the best of it.
Talk not of your weary woes,
Troubles, or the rest of it;
If we have but brief repose,
Let us make the best of it.

If your friend has got a heart,
There is something fine in him,
Cast away his darker part,
Cling to what's divine in him.
Friendship is our best relief—
Make no heartless jest of it;
It will brighten every grief,
If we make the best of it.

Happiness despises state,
'Tis no sage experiment;
Simply that the wise and great
May have joy and merriment;
Rank is not its spell refined—
Money's not the test of it;
But a calm, contented mind,
That will make the best of it.

Trust we in the Power above,
Which, sustaining all of us
In one common bond of love,
Blindeth great and small of us.
Whatsoever may befall—
Sorrows or the rest of it—
We shall overcome them all,
If we make the best of it.

A Girl's Education in Holland.

Most of the better classes in Holland set great value on a good education for their girls, the learning of languages being considered superior to the cultivation of accomplishments, perhaps for the reason that the native language is of little value outside of the country. Many clever Dutch women are unable to sing, play, or paint, yet are renowned for their talents. A thorough domestic education is insisted upon; it is considered a disgrace for a girl to be ignorant of sewing, washing, ironing, housekeeping, arithmetic and cooking. Under the head of sewing are included the arts of fine darning and mending and underclothes making. After leaving a first governess, who is either English, French or German, girls not of the highest rank go into the primary schools, and then to the high schools, or into some of the excellent boarding schools, in which the best of educations is combined with the simple food, care and amusements of quiet homes. Only the upper class parents send their girls abroad to school, but after taking them from the national establishment supply them with finishing lessons from many masters and mistresses. It is the mother who chiefly teaches the domestic arts. The daughters are brought up to admire clever housekeeping and housewifery generally, and to prepare for the time when they themselves will have to manage a household. When a Dutch girl is about eighteen she is confirmed; her education is supposed to be finished and she enters society.

Reading is a habit. It will be either a good or a bad habit, depending on the selection of what is read. Good and bad, hit and miss reading is not commendable. There is such a thing as reading too much and not enough—too much of everything and not enough of one thing. Reading without thinking is like eating without digesting. Let us read and think, and think and read.

The Latest, The Newest The Best.

GOLD STANDARD



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1/2 & 1 lb Lead Packets - 3 & 5 lb Tins.

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Laundering Shirt Waists.

The shirt-waist, instead of becoming passé, is growing more popular every year. It is found not only in light fabrics, as lawns, linens, gingham, dimities, madras and percales, but is carried into the goods of heavier material, suitable for winter wear. As every woman and girl has in her possession a number of these pretty creations of fashion, and as she desires to keep them in as perfect condition as possible, she is naturally interested in knowing how they may be prevented from losing their pristine beauty. It is not every one who knows the correct method of laundering washable shirt-waists; and yet there is a correct method, and one which will invariably restore all the freshness and brightness of color that gave the garment its attractiveness when new. To obtain this result the directions given below should be followed strictly:

Colored waists.—When the waist has become soiled the first precaution, of course, is to remove the buttons and shields; then proceed to wash it in cold water, using good laundry soap. When it is clean, rinse it in cold water. Do not use hot starch, bluing or borax in the rinsing water. Use any good powdered starch that does not contain borax, making it into a paste with boiling water. Then thin the starch to the consistency desired with fresh water until it is cold. Pass the waist through the starch, and hang it in the sunshine until dry. This, it should be remembered, is the only way to retain the original colors of a waist through the process of laundering.

White waists.—A somewhat different method is necessary for the white waist. It should be washed in hot water; the hotter the water, the whiter the fabric will be. Rub until all the soiled marks are removed; then wring and place in a tub, where boiling water may be poured over it; or, better still, boil for ten minutes. To the scald add a little powdered borax. The rinsing water should be cold, with a little bluing in it to insure a snow whiteness. The waist should be starched in the ordinary manner, using the same kind of starch described for colored waists. This applies to the laundering of all white garments.

Ready for Ironing.—After the waist is thoroughly dry sprinkle it with cold water until it is moderately damp. Have some cold starch ready, using four tablespoonfuls of powdered starch to one pint of water. Dip the collar or collar-band, cuffs and waist fronts into the starch, one at a time, and be sure that every thread of the linen composing those parts is saturated with the starch. Then fold the garment for a few minutes, and it is ready for ironing. Here the results depend much upon the temperature of the iron, and nice discrimination is required to avoid too much or too little heat. When ironing a colored waist, either of cotton or silk fabric, one should not use too hot an iron, and yet it must be hot enough to iron smoothly, without blistering or sticking to the starch. An overheated iron injures bright colors as much as do hot water and poor soap.

The Ironing.—In ironing a silk waist place a piece of cheese-cloth over the garment and iron as any ordinary article. By doing this the natural appearance of the silk is preserved, which would be impossible if the iron were brought in direct contact with it. One can buy a shirt waist ironing board at almost any large store, or can have one made at small cost. By using such a board the sleeves may be ironed without leaving creases. Many people, however, prefer having the waist ironed on a table, in which case the table

should be covered with two-ply or more of flannel, and over that a clean white muslin cloth. Begin the ironing of the waist at the left side, and iron around the entire left portion to the right front. By doing this you keep the waist in position better than by proceeding haphazard. Then give your attention to the collar-band, and follow with the sleeves. Fold the sleeves so that there will be but one crease down the centre, and iron from the lower part upward to the top, being careful to give smoothness to the gathers. Lastly iron the cuffs. These should be ironed first on the wrong side, then turned and finished on the right side, smoothing them until dry. The cuffs should then be rolled into shape. As a result of this process of laundering the waist should look as fresh as when it was new.

WHAT JIMMIE WANTS TO KNOW.

I.

Jimmie wants to know
Why the moon don't fall;
Why some folks are short and fat and others
thin and tall;
And—where all the hounce has gone from his
india-ruhher hall;

II.

Jimmie wants to know
What is two times twice;
Why some things are nasty and other things are
nice;
And—why do we eat sheep and pigs, instead of
rats and mice.

III.

Jimmie wants to know
If a cow can lay an egg;
If you don't think Rover is a clever dog to heg;
And—if you ever saw a spider with a wooden
leg;

IV.

Jimmie wants to know
(And my brain is reeling)
Why he can't walk upside down, like flies upon
the ceiling;
And isn't "growing-up" a dreadful funny sort
of feeling;

V.

Jimmie wants to know—
Flesh and blood can't keep
Jimmie from propounding problems, wild and
wide and deep;
And I've heard he still keeps putting posers in
his sleep.

—A. L. Harris.

Fancy Cookery.

A lady writer in the Scottish Farmer says:—"We are too much enamoured of our skill in cookery. There is a vast amount of talk nowadays about the importance of good cooking; but there is this danger that we count it an accomplishment, almost a fine art, and adorn our table to the hurt of our household. Fancy cakes and puddings, and things of that sort, often cause indigestion, not because they are indigestible, but because they are partaken of after the appetite has been satisfied with plainer dishes. We can eat a piece of tasty pastry when we have no desire for another half slice of plain bread. We are like children; we are tempted by good things to eat too much. When any of your family complain of some symptom of indigestion, how do you act? I know one household where the supply of cakes is immediately cut short, and the tea-table for weeks offers an uninteresting display of plain food. Pastry and cakes would seldom hurt if eaten first, when the appetite is keen.

To Cut Layer-Cake.—Use a small glass to cut a square from the centre, then cut as usual. Taking the piece from the centre prevents the cake from crumbling at the point and gives a neater look to the cake and the plate.

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PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Highest Honors, World's Fair
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Avoid Baking Powders containing
alum. They are injurious to health

The Secret of Pleasure in House-keeping.

The revolt of certain women against housekeeping is not a revolt against their husbands; it is simply a revolt against their duties. They consider housework hard and monotonous and inferior, and confess with a cynical frankness that they prefer to engross paper, or dabble in art, or embroider pillowshams, or sell goods, or in some way make money to pay servants who will cook their husband's dinner and nurse their babies for them. And they believe that in this way they show themselves to have superior minds, and ask credit for a deed which ought to cover them with shame, for actions speak louder than words. And what does such action say? In the first place, it asserts that any stranger—even a young, uneducated peasant girl, hired for a few dollars a month—is able to perform the duties of the house mistress and the mother. In the second place, it substitutes a poor ambition for love and hand service for heart service. In the third place, it is a visible abasement of the loftiest duties of womanhood to the capacity of the lowest paid service. A wife and mother cannot, thus absolve her own soul; she simply disgraces and traduces her holiest work.

Suppose, then, that housekeeping is hard and monotonous, it is not more so than men's work in the city. The first lesson a business man has to learn is to do pleasantly what he does not like to do. All regular, useful work must be monotonous; but love ought to make it easy and, at any rate, the tedium of housework is not any greater than tedium of office work. As for housekeeping being degrading, that is the veriest nonsense. Home is a little royalty, and if housewife and mother be of elements finely mixed and loftily educated, all the more she will regard the cold mutton question of importance, and consider the quality of chutney in the curry, as requiring her best attention. It is only the weakest, silliest women who cannot lift their work to the level of their thoughts and so ennoble both. —The Banner.

The Indian Head district has lost one of its very best men, W. H. Stephens, who was taken suddenly ill at the Winnieged Industrial and died the next day. Mr. Stephens has been prominent in every thing connected with agricultural improvement in the district and was equally noted for his public spirit and the high character he bore in the community.

Eleven Things Every Housekeeper Should Know.

1. A little carbolic acid in the white-wash to be used in cellars will prevent the unpleasant taste which impregnates milk and edibles kept in an underground room.

2. Fresh meat or fowl will keep sweet much longer if the surface is thoroughly rubbed with finely powdered borax. It should be well dusted on the inside of the fowls as well as on the outside.

3. Eggs designed for hatching should never be shaken or roughly handled. Pack carefully in dry sand until needed, then drop one at a time in tepid water and reject all that do not lie on the bottom of dish.

4. Stove blacking mixed with turpentine, rather than water, gives a better and more durable lustre. Apply when the stove is cold, burn a paper in it and quickly polish with a brush or old whisk broom. Alum water is also good.

5. If furs, flannels, blankets are tightly packed in a tight wooden box with closely fitting cover and a quart of gasoline, more or less, is applied once a month, no moth or buffalo bug will put in an appearance. Be careful of fire as gasoline is very explosive.

6. Green currants and gooseberries can be kept without cooking. Fill cans with fresh fruit well shaken down. Then cover to the brim with water which has been canned boiling hot and become cold in the can. Work quickly, shake the cans to remove all air bubbles before they are hermetically sealed.

7. If Mason's jars are opened five minutes after they are sealed and filled to the brim with hot fruit there will be no mould or empty spaces at the top. To sweeten musty or fruit tainted cans leave them several days filled with dry earth, then empty, wash in cold water and thoroughly dry before replacing the covers.

8. Coal oil is a safe and excellent fire kindler if it is rightly used. Fill a glass can with bits of broken brick the size of an egg or smaller, cover with oil and seal. A piece will make a slow, steady flame. When the fire is well ablaze it may be removed and when cold returned to the can to do like service another time.

9. Powdered borax is one of the most useful of household agents. It softens the hardest water, keeps away cockroaches and ants, and is useful as a detergent, is an excellent disinfectant, will set colors in cotton goods, retard the souring of milk, prevents starch from sticking, adds to the gloss, and is very valuable medicinally as a wash for sore eyes, mouth, etc.

10. Oil cloth should never be washed with soap, soda, ammonia or washing powders in solution. Use clean cold water and apply with a large soft cloth, then wipe with a sponge squeezed dry from skimmed milk and again with a soft dry cloth. If very much soiled (which it should never be allowed to become) use lukewarm water. A very little warm linseed oil imparts a handsome gloss.

11. An imitation oil cloth may be made by first covering the floor with thin muslin tacked closely around the edges. Paste over this a pretty design of wall paper, selecting colors and quality of paper that will not run and making the paste rather stiff. When dry give two or three coats of varnish. Canvas may be used for the first covering, then brown paper, then a sizing of glue, and finished with two or three coats of India rubber varnish. This is very durable, but more expensive.—Exchange.

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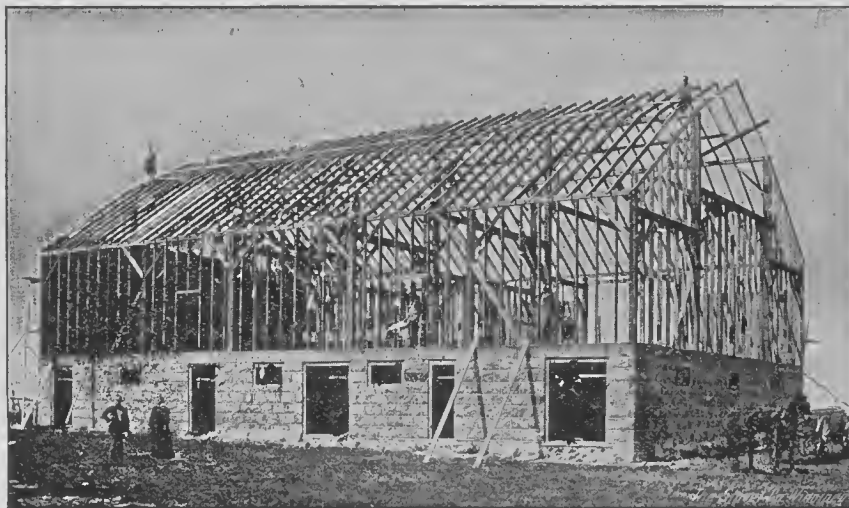
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READ WHAT MR YOUNG SAYS:

Cypress River, Man., May 7, 1900.

ESTATE OF JOHN BATTLE,

Manufacturers Thorold Cement, Thorold, Ont.

Gentlemen,—Having built a basement barn, 54 x 85 feet, last summer, I used 70 barrels of your Thorold Cement in connection with the flooring of basement. Horse-stable floors are 6 inches thick, cow-stables 4 inches, feed room and passage-ways 2½ inches. I am glad to say the floors are giving complete satisfaction. I consider them far superior to plank, brick or stone. I may also add that your agent, James Stevenson, who helped us with the floors, is not afraid to put his hand to the work, and is the right man for the place. Yours truly, J. A. YOUNG.

Our representative, Mr. Marcus H. Ware, is now in Manitoba superintending the construction of Cement and Concrete barn walls, stable and cow floors, etc., made of Thorold Cement. Any communication addressed to Mr. Ware, care of The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, or the Palace Hotel, Brandon, will receive prompt attention.

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Recipes.

Milk Bread.—One pint milk, scalded and cooled, one tablespoonful butter, melted in the hot milk, one tablespoonful sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one-half cup yeast or one-half yeast cake, six or seven cups flour. Measure the milk after scalding and put it in the mixing bowl; add the butter, sugar and salt. When cold, add the yeast, and then stir in the flour, adding it gradually after five cups are in, that it may not be too stiff; use just enough to knead it. Knead till smooth and elastic. Cover; let it rise till light; cut it down; divide into four parts, shape into loaves or biscuits, let it rise again in the pans, bake forty or fifty minutes.

For milk bread made with a sponge use the same quantities, but add only three cups of flour for the first mixture and beat well. Let it rise about three hours; then add from two to three cups of flour, or enough to knead it free from the board; knead one-half hour, let it rise in the bowl and again after being shaped into rolls or loaves, and bake as usual.

Bread made up over night with a sponge should have only half the quantity of yeast used that is required when it is made up in the morning. Bread may be made with half milk, half water, or all water. In the latter case double the amount of butter used for milk bread; and the water should be warm enough to melt the butter, the sugar and salt.

Split Pea Soup.—One cup dried split peas, three pints cold water, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon flour, half teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon salt, one saltspoon white pepper. Pick over and wash the peas. Soak over night, or for several hours in cold water. Put them on to boil in three pints fresh cold water and

let them simmer until dissolved, adding enough more water, as it boils away, to keep three pints liquid in the kettle. Keep it well scraped from the sides of the kettle. When soft, rub through a strainer and put on to boil again. Add either water, stock, milk, or cream to make the consistency you wish. Cook one large tablespoonful butter and one of flour together and add to the strained soup when boiling. Add the salt and pepper, and when it has simmered 10 minutes, serve at once with fried dice of bread. It must always be strained, and thickened with the flour and butter, or it will separate when it cools.

Poached Egg.—A good way to serve a poached egg is as follows: Break a new-laid egg into a buttered teacup, season it with salt and pepper, and place the cup in a stewpan containing sufficient boiling water to reach rather more than halfway up the cup. As soon as the egg is set, turn it carefully on to a piece of hot buttered toast. While the egg is cooking, boil a small quantity of cream in a saucepan, season it with a little celery, salt and pepper, and add to it a teaspoonful of chopped parsley; pour the cream over the egg and serve at once.—Exchange.

Diphtheria.

At the first indication of diphtheria in the throat, make the room close, then take a tin cup and pour into it an equal quantity of tar and turpentine, then hold the cup over the fire so as to fill the room with fumes. The patient, on inhaling the fumes, will cough out the membranous matter and diphtheria will pass off. The fumes of the tar and turpentine loosen the throat and thus afford relief that has baffled the skill of physicians.—Scientific American.

SOMEHOW OR OTHER.

The good wife bustled about the house,
Her face still bright with a pleasant smile,
As broken snatches of happy song
Strengthened her heart and hand the while.
The good man sat in the chimney nook,
His little clay pipe within his lips,
And all he'd made and all he'd lost
Ready and clear on his finger tips.

"Good wife, I've just been thinking a bit;
Nothing has done very well this year;
Money is bound to be hard to get,
Everything's bound to be very dear;
How the cattle are going to be fed,
How we're to keep the boys at school,
Is kind of a debit and credit sum,
I can't make balance by any rule."

She turned her round from the baking bread,
And she faced him with a cheerful laugh;
"Why, husband, dear, anyone would think
That the good, rich wheat was only chaff,
And what if the wheat was only chaff,
As long as we both are well and strong?
I'm not a woman to worry a bit—
Somehow or other we get along."

"Into some lives some rain must fall;
Over all lands the storm must beat;
But when the rain and storm are o'er,
The after sunshine is twice as sweet.
Through every strait we have found a road,
In every grief we've found a song,
We've had to bear and had to wait—
But somehow or other we get along."

"For thirty years we have loved each other,
Stood by each other whatever befell;
Six boys have called us father and mother,
And all of them living and doing well.
We owe no man a penny, my dear,
We're both of us loving, well and strong;
Good man, I wish you would smoke again,
And think how well we've got along."

He filled his pipe with a pleasant laugh;
He kissed his wife with a tender pride;
He said, "I'll do as you tell me, love:
I'll just count up on the other side."
She left him then with his better thought,
And lifted her work with a low, sweet song,
A song that followed me many a year;
"Somehow or other we get along."

—Selected.

Cleansing Clothing and Ribbons.

Dark cloth of any kind, if it is pure wool, can be easily cleaned. Professional dyers and cleaners do not attempt to clean cloth which is mixed with cotton, wool or any other textile. Experienced manufacturers dislike to use mixtures even of silk and wool, because they are less durable and less satisfactory, as a rule, than goods of pure wool or pure silk.

To clean cloth dresses rip them, if possible. Men's cloth clothes can be more easily cleaned without ripping than women's gowns. Whether the garment is ripped or not, begin by shaking and brushing all the dust you can from it. After this, examine it for grease spots. Remove these with benzine. If they are obstinate, heat them and try washing out the grease with a solution of soap bark and lukewarm water.

Use a stiff brush to scrub the goods on both sides. When it is dry, use benzine again. In time the most obstinate grease stain will come out. When the grease strains are gone, clean the garment for dust. Go over every portion of it on the right side with a brush dipped in a solution of soap bark. Rinse off this soap with clear cold or lukewarm water, taking care, if the garment is not ripped, to absorb the rinsing water as fast as it is applied. By this means the soap bark can be rinsed out. Let the garments dry a little, then iron them dry. Ammonia may be used diluted with water to help rinse out soap bark. It dries more rapidly than clear water. Silk garments that will not wash are difficult to clean. A mixture of half alcohol and half water applied with a stiff brush or a firm white cotton cloth does better work than anything else we know, remarks a writer in the New York Tribune. Ribbons may be very successfully cleaned in this way, after first removing any grease stains with benzine. After using alcohol and water, absorb all the moisture you can with a linen cloth over them and a heavy cotton one over that, and press them nearly dry. Now press them perfectly smooth with a thin cotton cloth over them, and let them hang in a warm room on a line until they are perfectly dry. Linen absorbs water more easily and is better than cotton to lay under and over silk when it is pressed.

The secret of being at ease wherever you are is a simple one. It is only this—do not think about yourself. Bashfulness, awkwardness and clumsiness are caused by what we call self-consciousness, and as soon as we forget ourselves these pass away. A girl complains that she is so tall for her age that she cannot help being awkward. "The moment I enter a room," she probably says, "I look about to see if any other girl is as tall as I am, and I am always the tallest—a perfect bean pole. Then I fancy that everybody is sorry for me, and I cannot fix my attention on anything which is going on. It makes me quite wretched. What shall I do?" Whatever her physical stature, let the young girl never think of this when she meets her friends. Instead, let her try her very best to make the rest happy. If there is a girl in the room who is a stranger or who seems not to be having a pleasant time, single her out and entertain her. Your hostess will be pleased with this sort of unobtrusive help, if it is kindly given.

Show The Nor'-West Farmer to your neighbors and have them send us their subscriptions. One dollar a year, including the Midsummer Fair number. Have them send at once.

For Young Men.

"One trouble with many young men who start out in business is they try to do too many things at once" says Hetty Green, the richest woman in America, in the June Ladies' Home Journal. "The result is that they don't know as much as they ought to about any one thing, and they naturally fail. The trouble with young men who work on salaries is that they're always afraid of doing more than they're paid for. They don't enter into their work with the right spirit. To get on and be appreciated a young man must do more than he is paid to do. When he does something that his employer has not thought of he shows that he is valuable. Men are always ready to pay good salaries to people who will think of things for them. The man who only carries out the thoughts and ideas of another is nothing more than a mere tool. Men who can be relied upon are always in demand. The scarcest thing in the world to-day is a thoroughly reliable man."

HUSL WHILE YER WAIT.

Sum fokes sez dat dey's unfortuit,
Dat dey's allus in tuf luck;
Dat no matter how dey struggl,
In de mud dey's allus stuck.

Dem's de fokes dats allus idle,
Allus waitin, allus late.
Ef dey wants to have sum good luck,
Let 'em husl white dey wait.

Allus waitin' fer sumpin ter tu'n up?
Layin' yo tools up on de she'f?
Go ter wuk and quit yo lofin,
Tu'n up somp'n fer yoself.

Allus axin God ter help yer,
Tho' yer uever mends yo gait!
Ile yo jint, and grese yo musl,
Git up'n husl while yer wait.

—H. E. Jones.

HOMELY ADVICE.

Try to spread de gladness,
'Tain' no use to stow
Other people's badness—
Folks is folks, you know.

Jes' he kind an' lovin'
To'ds yo' fellow-man;
Dinner's in de oven,
An' de gravy's in de pan.

Don't you stop to listen
To a scan'lous tone,
'Cause you might be m'issin'
Bus'n'ess of yoh own.

Don't cloud hours dat's sunny
Wif' "She says, says she,"
Roast de turkey, honey,
An' let de neighbors be.

Unsolicited Card of Thanks.

Thornhill, Feb. 24th, 1900.

W. A. Doyle, Esq.,
Manager Miniota Farmers' Mutual
Fire Insurance Co., Beulah, Man.

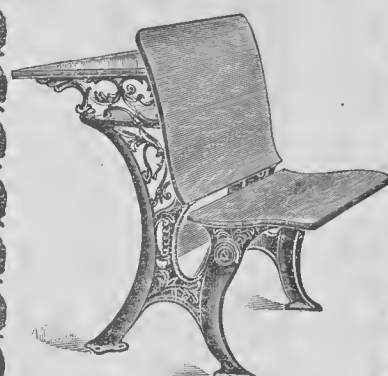
Dear Sir,—Yours of the 19th to hand with cheque enclosed. Please accept my sincere thanks for the same, on behalf of the district. The trustees specially wish me to convey their thanks to you and to your Company for the prompt manner in which you have paid our claim. It will in all probability aid your Company in this part of the country.

It is with deep regret that we learn of the death of Mr. Paynter, the President of the Company.

Enclosed please find receipt for cheque, \$1,100, signed by the trustees of Wellington School District, No. 59.—Yours truly,

ROBERT H. RIGGS,
Sec'y-Treas.


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W. G. Fonseca, Esq.,
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